

BULLETIN
OF OBERLIN COLLEGE
NEW SERIES No. 13

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE
TREASURER OF OBERLIN
COLLEGE 1903-04

oberlin college

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE
TREASURER OF OBERLIN
COLLEGE FOR 1903-04

PRESENTED TO THE BOARD
OF TRUSTEES AT THE ANNUAL
MEETING, NOVEMBER 16, 1904

oberlin ohio
published by the college
November 25, 1904

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TERM EXPIRES JANUARY 1, 1905

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TERM EXPIRES JANUARY 1, 1906

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TERM EXPIRES JANUARY 1, 1907

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TERM EXPIRES JANUARY 1, 1908

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*AMZI L. BARBER, A.M.,	New York City.
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TERM EXPIRES JANUARY 1, 1910

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*Alumnus.

†Elected by the Alumni.

THE COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION 1904-05

THE TRUSTEES: OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

President, HENRY CHURCHILL KING

Assistant to the President, CHARLES W. WILLIAMS

Treasurer, JAMES R. SEVERANCE

Secretary, GEORGE M. JONES

Appointments—Tenney, Allen, H. H. Johnson, Mills.

Auditing—Metcalf, Goodrich.

Honorary Degrees—King, Smith, Fitch

Investment—King, Ford, Gates, Metcalf, J. R. Severance, L. H. Severance.

Nomination of Trustees—Warner, Mills, Metcalf.

Prudential—King, Doolittle, E. P. Johnson, Mrs. Johnston, G. M. Jones, Morrison, Root, J. R. Severance, Swing.

JOINT COMMITTEES OF TRUSTEES AND FACULTY

Administration Building—King, Doolittle, G. M. Jones, Peck, J. R. Severance, L. H. Severance, Miss Wolcott.

Art Building—King, D. P. Allen, W. N. Gates, C. S. Mills, L. H. Severance, Mrs. Johnston, Martin, St. John.

Biological Science Building—King, D. P. Allen, Grover, L. Jones, Leonard, A. A. Wright.

Chapel—King, Doolittle, H. H. Johnson, C. S. Mills, J. R. Severance, Morrison, Swing.

Library—King, Bosworth, I. W. Metcalf, Root, St. John.

New Half Million Fund—King, H. C. Ford, L. H. Severance, Bosworth, Root.

THE FACULTY:—OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

GENERAL FACULTY

Chairman, KING

Vice-Chairman, A. A. WRIGHT

Clerk, MARTIN

Registrar, WAGER

Art Exhibition:—Martin, Cole, Mrs. Johnston, Lord, St. John.

Athletics:—Leonard, Miller, St. John.

Care of Buildings:—See Committee of Prudential Committee.

Catalogue:—G. M. Jones, Bosworth, Peck, Root, Miss Wattles.

Chapel Seating:—Miller, Cairns, Mrs. Fargo, Miss Fitch, Peck, Miss Wolcott, Mrs. Woodford.

Commencement and Other Public Occasions:—

1. *General Arrangements*—King, Bosworth, Carter, Mrs. Johnston, G. M. Jones, Morrison, Peck, Root.
2. *Entertainment of Guests*—Morrison, E. F. Adams, Miss Fitch, Swing.
3. *Processions and Seating*—Wager, Cole, Heacox, Lord.
4. *Alumni Dinner*—Carter, Breckenridge, Caskey, Cowdery, Fauver.
5. *Decoration*—Grover, Kimball, Miss Oakes, Taylor, Miss Thompson.
6. *Distribution of Tickets*—Leonard.

Conference on Professional or Technical Study:—Bogart, Hall, Leonard, St. John.

Discipline:—Miller, Caskey, Jewett, King, Morrison, Peck, St. John.

General Art Interests:—Martin, Mrs. Johnston, Dickinson, Kimball, Miss Oakes.

Graduate Study and Degrees in Course:—A. A. Wright, Anderegg, Bogart, Fullerton, Hall.

Gymnasium:—*Men*, Leonard, Miller, St. John. *Women*, Miss Hanna, Miss Abbott, Miss Hosford, Miss Wattles, Miss Wickwire.

Honorary Degrees:—King, Bosworth, Wager, A. A. Wright, G. F. Wright.

Intercollegiate Debate:—Caskey, Bogart, Hall, Root, Wager.

Lectures and Entertainments:—Martin, Bosworth, King, MacLennan, Morrison, Wightman.

Library:—St. John, Bosworth, Dickinson, Grover, Martin, Root, Shaw Wager, Wightman.

Musical Organizations:—G. M. Jones, Morrison, Peck.

Nominations—King, Bosworth, Jewett, St. John.

Outside Representation and Newspaper Correspondence—G. M. Jones, Currier, St. John, Wager.

Petitions and Requests from Students—Jewett, Caskey, Miss Fitch, Miller, Morrison.

Printing and Clerk Hire—G. M. Jones, Caskey, MacLennan, Peck, Wager.

Religious Work—Bosworth, Andrews, Cole, Cowdery, Miss Hosford, Shaw, Sweet, Taylor, A. A. Wright, G. F. Wright.

Requests for Work with Private Teachers—Peck, Miss Fitch, Miller, Mrs. Woodford.

Secondary Schools—Miller, G. M. Jones, MacLennan, Peck, St. John.

Social Occasions—Grover, Miss Abbott, Bogart, Cairns, Cowdery, F. G. Doolittle, Mrs. Fargo, Miss Fitch, Shaw, Smith, Miss Wickwire.

Student Publications and Exercises—Jewett, Caskey, Wager.

Summer School—Martin, Anderegg, MacLennan, Miller.

COLLEGE FACULTY

Chairman, KING

Vice-Chairman, Root

Dean of College Men, MILLER.

Dean of College and Graduate Women, MISS FITCH

Clerk, MARTIN

Assigning Officer, CASKEY

Additional Work and Substitutions—Wager, Cole, Cairns, Cowdery, Miss Fitch, Miss Hanna, Lord, Martin, Miller, Mosher, Miss Wolcott.

Admission—G. M. Jones, Miss Abbott, Anderegg, Cole, Grover, Hall, Martin, St. John, Wager, Wightman, Miss Wolcott, A. A. Wright.

Course of Study—Martin, Hall, Wager.

Failure in Scholarship—Miller, Cairns, Cowdery, Miss Fitch, Martin, Miss Wolcott.

Free Tuition and Beneficiary Aid—Men, G. M. Jones, Jewett, Martin, Miller, Wightman. Women, Miss Hosford, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Fargo, Miss Fitch, Miss Hanna.

Nominations—King, Hall, Jewett, Wager.

Postponement of Required Work—Hall, Anderegg, Caskey.

Schedules—MacLennan, Caskey, Lord.

Student Conferences—King, Miller, Wager.

Class Prayer-Meeting Leaders—Seniors, King; Juniors, Mrs. Johnston; Sophomores, Root; Freshmen, Lord.

THEOLOGICAL FACULTY

Chairman and Dean, BOSWORTH

Secretary and Registrar, FULLERTON

Advertising, Newspaper Correspondence, and Printing—Bosworth, Fullerton, Miskovsky.

Beneficiary Aid—Swing, Currier, King.

Catalogue—Bosworth, Fullerton.

Commencement—Bosworth, Caskey, Currier, Miskovsky.

Council Hall—Swing, Bosworth, Miskovsky.

Curriculum—Bosworth, Fullerton, Swing.

Endowment—Bosworth, King, Currier, Swing.

Finance and Budget—Swing, Bosworth, King.

Outside Representation and Lectures—Bosworth, Fullerton, G. F. Wright.

Scholarships and Loans—Swing, Currier, King.

Pulpit Supplies—Currier, Fullerton, Bosworth.

Slavic Department—Miskovsky, Bosworth, Currier, Swing.

Student Employment Fund—Bosworth, Currier, G. F. Wright.

ACADEMY FACULTY

Chairman, PECK

Dean of Academy Women, MRS. FARGO

Secretary, MISS HOSFORD

Appointments and Budget—Peck, Adams, Miss Brownback, Miss Hosford, Shaw, Miss Smithe, Miss Thompson.

CONSERVATORY FACULTY

Chairman, MORRISON

Dean of Conservatory Women, MRS. WOODFORD

Secretary, LEHMANN

Artists' Recitals—Morrison, Adams, Breckenridge.

Graduation—Morrison, Dickinson, Heacox, Mrs. Woodford, and other teachers of candidate in question.

THE COUNCIL:—OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

GENERAL COUNCIL

Chairman, KING

Vice-Chairman, Root

Clerk, MARTIN

Appointment of Instructors and Adjustment of Work:—King, Bosworth, Martin, Morrison, St. John.

Budget:—Root, Jewett, King, Peck, St. John.

COLLEGE COUNCIL

Chairman, KING

Vice-Chairman, Root

Clerk, MARTIN

Appointments:—King, Hall, Jewett, Martin, A. A. Wright.

Budget:—Jewett, Hall, St. John.

CONSERVATORY COUNCIL

Chairman, MORRISON

Secretary, F. G. DOOLITTLE

Appointments:—Morrison, Andrews, Carter, Sweet.

Budget:—Morrison, F. G. Doolittle, Heacox.

THE WOMEN'S BOARD OF MANAGERS

Dean of College and Graduate Women:—Miss Florence M. Fitch, Ph. D.

Dean of Conservatory Women:—Mrs. Harmonia W. Woodford.

Dean of Academy Women:—Mrs. Edith C. Fargo.

Term Expires 1904:—Miss Arletta M. Abbott, Mrs. Marion J. P. Hatch.

Term Expires 1905:—Mrs. Kate W. Morrison, Mrs. Alice M. Swing.

Term Expires 1906:—Miss Frances J. Hosford, Miss Delphine Hanna.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE: OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Chairman, KING

Secretary, G. M. JONES

Advertising—G. M. Jones, Severance.

Arboretum—Grover, Mrs. Johnston.

Boarding Halls—Root, Johnson.

Budget—Root, Morrison.

Buildings and Grounds—Swing, C. P. Doolittle.

Janitors—Chemical, Finney, French, Peters, Society, Spear, Sturges, C. P. Doolittle; Men's Gymnasium, Leonard; Warner, Morrison; Women's Gymnasium, Miss Hanna; Council, Swing.

Rented Buildings—Doolittle, Morrison, Severance, Swing.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds—C. P. Doolittle.

Use of Buildings for Public Meetings—Severance.

Use of Peters Hall—St. John.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

[With dates of expiration of appointments.]

SEMINARY

F. S. Fitch, D.D., '70, 45 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.—Jan. 1, '05.
C. W. Hiatt, D.D., '85, 820 Logan Ave., Cleveland, O.—Jan. 1, '07.
E. T. Harper, '81, 730 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 1, '06.

ACADEMY

Merritt Starr, '75, 916 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 1, '05.
R. R. Rogers, '76, 627 E. 6th St., Jamestown, N. Y.—Jan. 1, '07.
O. S. Kriebel, '89, Prin., Perkiomen Sem., Pennsburg, Pa.—Jan. 1, '06.

CONSERVATORY

L. C. Warner, '65, 632 Broadway, New York, N. Y.—Jan. 1, '05.
G. B. Siddall, '91, 1015 Garfield Bldg., Cleveland, O.—Jan. 1, '07.
Mrs. W. H. Kinder, Findlay, O.—Jan. 1, '06.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

I. W. Metcalf, '78, Oberlin, O.—Jan. 1, '05.
A. V. Churchill, h. '98, Columbia Univ., New York, N. Y.—Jan. 1, '07.
A. S. Kimball, Oberlin, O.—Jan. 1, '06.

LIBRARY

C. S. Mills, D.D., 463 Jennings Ave., Cleveland, O.—Jan. 1, '05.
Charles P. Treat, '70, 80 Broadway, New York, N. Y.—Jan. 1, '07.
Mrs. E. M. Fairchild, Library School, Albany, N. Y.—Jan. 1, '06.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES

Judson Smith, D.D., '63, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.—Jan. 1, '05.
A. B. Bragdon, Monroe, Mich.—Jan. 1, '07.
J. B. Smiley, '89, 157 Brainard Ave., Cleveland, O.—Jan. 1, '06.

MODERN LANGUAGES

S. D. Strong, Oak Park, Ill.—Jan. 1, '05.
H. T. West, '90, Kenyon College, Gambier, O.—Jan. 1, '07.
W. I. Thomas, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 1, '06.

PHILOSOPHY

H. M. Tenney, D.D., Oberlin, O.—Jan. 1, '05.
Ray Stetson, '93, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.—Jan. 1, '07.
P. G. Knowlton, '90, Fargo College, Fargo, N. Dak.—Jan. 1, '06.

HISTORY

P. D. Cravath, '82, 52 William St., New York, N. Y.—Jan. 1, '05.
G. B. Heazleton, '79, Hayward Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.—Jan. 1, '07.
J. R. Commons, '88, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.—Jan. 1, '06.

MATHEMATICS

H. H. Johnson, '85, 1009 American Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.—Jan. 1, '05.
A. M. Johnson, 2735 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 1, '07.
W. N. Crafts, '92, Oberlin, O.—Jan. 1, '06.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

D. P. Allen, '75, 278 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.—Jan. 1, '05.
C. A. Kofoed, '90, Univ. of California, Berkeley, Cal.—Jan. 1, '07.
C. J. Chamberlain, '88, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 1, '06.

OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENCES

H. Clark Ford, 708 New England Bldg., Cleveland, O.—Jan. 1, '05.
R. A. Millikan, '91, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 1, '07.
C. M. Hall, '85, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Jan. 1, '06.

ATHLETICS AND GYMNASIUM FOR MEN

W. C. Cochran, '69, 245 Gilman Ave., Cincinnati, O.—Jan. 1, '05.
J. B. Dill, 27-29 Pine St., New York, N. Y.—Jan. 1, '07.
T. D. Wood, '88, Teachers' College, New York, N. Y.—Jan. 1, '06.

ATHLETICS, GYMNASIUM, AND PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN

C. F. Cox, '69, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y.—Jan. 1, '05.
Mrs. S. C. Mastick, '92, 35 Mount Morris Park, W., New York, N. Y.—
Jan. 1, '07.
Miss H. L. Keeler, '78, 93 Olive St., Cleveland, O.—Jan. 1, '06.

ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, AND SOCIOLOGY

T. E. Burton, '77, 709 Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, O.—Jan. 1, '05.
E. D. Durand, '93, 1303 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.—Jan. 1, '07.
T. N. Carver, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.—Jan. 1, '06.

The Annual Report for 1903-04

Presented by the President to the Trustees at the Annual Meeting, November 16, 1904

To the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College:

Gentlemen: As President of the College, I have the honor to submit the following report, for the academic year 1903-04.

TRUSTEES

Death of General Giles Waldo Shurtleff

I am once more obliged to begin my annual report with the record of the death of a member of the Board of Trustees, and of one whose service to the College has been of unusual length and value, General Giles Waldo Shurtleff, who died May 6, 1904, in the seventy-third year of his age. It need hardly be said that forty-four years of continuous service of an institution must count. Serving as tutor for four years, as adjunct-professor for four years, as professor for seventeen years, as member of the Prudential Committee for thirteen years, as financial agent repeatedly, as Secretary and Treasurer for six years, and as Trustee up to the time of his death—Mr. Shurtleff rendered the College a remarkably steady, varied, strong, and long service. The strength of the College lies especially in the knitting up with it of such strong, long lives.

Nor could there be any doubt as to General Shurtleff's great devotion to the College, his strong loyalty to it. Though a man of unusually wide interests, it might be fairly said that the College constituted for him, throughout his life, the greatest interest of all. He was always ready to sacrifice for it, in many

ways and in hard years, when a less devoted man would have found it easy to leave it. He could sacrifice to the College even his personal preferences and prejudices. No college is poor that can call out such loyal devotion, and can be sure of such loyal devotion.

Moreover, General Shurtleff believed, with all the strength of his rugged soul, in the fundamental principles for which the College stood. With much experience of the world, he still stood clear-eyed, strong, courageous, ready to defend and press forward those principles. He was not here simply to earn his living, even by most faithful work. He conceived himself as here to stand for great principles. The College was for him an incarnate cause, to which he believed he owed the best he could give. It is hardly possible for a man to give to any cause a greater service than this.

Length of service, high and self-sacrificing devotion, depth of conviction upon great principles personally embodied, heroic fighting, breadth, clear-sightedness, delicate æsthetic interest, tenderness, and deep and humble and penitent faith—all these are the gifts of this knight of God to the College, and not to the College alone.

The funeral services were held at the Second Congregational Church Sunday afternoon, May 8, in the presence of a large congregation. Professor A. A. Wright, Professor L. B. Hall, and the President spoke upon different phases of General Shurtleff's life. The minute adopted by the Trustees at the semi-annual meeting June 20, should be added here:

"With profound sorrow this Board records the removal by death of one of its most faithful and devoted members. After a protracted illness, characterized by extreme suffering, General Giles Waldo Shurtleff entered into rest on the sixth day of May, 1904.

"For eleven years he has been a member of this Board, serving upon its important committees, and giving without stint of his rare wisdom and energy and active effort for the welfare of the College. His connection with this institution covers a period of more than fifty years, inter-

rupted only by the years in which he was devoting and risking his life in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion.

"He entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College in 1853, and, working his way through the successive departments, was graduated with the class of 1859. With the outbreak of the war, and while a member of the theological seminary, he entered the army as captain of Company C, Seventh Ohio Infantry, a company composed chiefly of students of the college and citizens of Oberlin. Captured with the most of his company in one of the severe battles, he spent a year in Andersonville and Libby prisons, suffering severely of the hardships there endured. Receiving his discharge because of illness, he reënlisted as soon as he was able, and returned to the front in command of the Fifth U. S. Infantry, a colored regiment, and at the close of the war was promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. Returning to Oberlin, he served in the College as tutor, adjunct-professor, and for seventeen years as professor of Latin. For thirteen years he was a member of the Prudential Committee, for seven years he was the Secretary and Treasurer of the College, and from the time of his resignation from these offices to his death he was a member of this Board.

"His life thus has been given to and invested in Oberlin College. To him both the College and the Community are greatly indebted. He was an earnest Christian and a faithful member and officer in the Church. He was an energetic and patriotic citizen, interested greatly in civic welfare and purity, a most energetic opponent of the liquor evil and of political corruption and debauchery.

"In recent years General Shurtleff has had greatly at heart the beautifying of Oberlin, and the improvement of its lawns and streets and buildings, and his plans to this end have been far-reaching and well considered. Withal he has been a faithful friend, and a humble follower of Christ, realizing his weakness rather than his strength, and trusting not in any merit of his own but in the grace of Jesus Christ our Lord. With his devoted wife and daughters we sympathize, and mourn the loss of one who has been with us a strong and faithful co-laborer in this work to which we are called."

Resignations and Changes

At the last annual meeting of the Board, Dr. Dudley P. Allen, Dr. J. G. W. Cowles, Dr. Charles S. Mills, and Dr. Henry M. Tenney were elected to succeed themselves for the term ending January 1, 1910; Dr. Allen being elected by the alumni as

their representative for this term. Mr. Charles B. Shedd of Chicago, of the class of 1868, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. E. K. Warren for the term ending January 1, 1905. Dr. Sydney D. Strong of Oak Park, Illinois, of the class of 1881, was elected by the alumni to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor William B. Chamberlain, for the term ending January 1, 1906. Mr. James O. Troup of Bowling Green, Ohio, of the class of 1870, was elected by the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dan P. Eells, for the term expiring January 1, 1906.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees in June, Mr. W. N. Gates of Elyria was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Giles Waldo Shurtleff, for the term ending January 1, 1909.

The gentlemen named have all accepted their election, and the full membership of the Board is thus again made complete.

The terms of office of Hon. T. E. Burton, Mr. Paul D. Cravath, Dr. Charles J. Ryder, and Mr. Charles B. Shedd expire January 1, 1905. The successor to Mr. Burton as the alumni trustee has already been elected by vote of the alumni and will be reported for the first time, according to custom, at the meeting of the Board. The successors to Mr. Cravath, Dr. Ryder, and Mr. Shedd should be elected by the Trustees at this meeting.

The Work of the Trustees

A word may be fittingly added concerning the work that is being done by the Board of Trustees. For I doubt if the alumni and friends of the College have any adequate conception of the time and thought and effort now given by the Trustees to the work of the College. For the sake, therefore, of this larger constituency to which the annual report to the Trustees goes, the present section is added. I judge that it may be certainly said that the Trustees were never a stronger or more efficient body than today, really counting in the steady strengthening of the

College, having been chosen with great care by the Board themselves, and giving real thought and personal help to the work. Great care has been taken in recent years to have matters so thoroughly planned that all sides of the work of the College might be intelligently presented to the Trustees in connection with the two regular meetings. The full minutes of the Prudential Committee, the preliminary and final budget, all annual reports, and important Council recommendations are in the hands of all the Trustees some time before the meetings. In accordance with the rule of the Trustees, all recommendations of appointments by the Council are to be in the hands of the Committee on Appointments of the Trustees three weeks before the meeting of the Trustees. And the alumni may be assured that all appointments are most carefully considered. They must pass through the hands of important committees on appointments elected by the Councils, have the approval of the department Councils, and the final approval of the General Council. The Committee on Appointments of the General Council endeavors to use the greatest care in its recommendations—many appointments requiring most careful research. As a single illustration, it may be mentioned that before recommending the appointment of Miss Florence M. Fitch as Dean of College and Graduate Women, the Committee on Appointments had passed in review some eighty names suggested for that position.

A preliminary budget for the year following is presented at the annual meeting in November, and the final budget for the same year at the semi-annual meeting in June. The final budget gives in considerable detail the anticipated income, and all proposed expenditures in all departments.

The work of the Trustees themselves is carefully organized in standing committees on Appointments, Auditing, Honorary Degrees, Investment, and Nomination of Trustees, besides the Prudential Committee. All investments are in the hands of an Investment Committee made up, aside from the President, en-

tirely of business men. And the friends of the College can be assured that the investments made by the College are most carefully scanned by men capable of giving expert advice.

The Trustees have now before them for final consideration at this meeting a very full and careful report of a Committee on Codification, consisting of Mr. Starr, Mr. Metcalf, and Dr. Smith, that is intended to give an orderly working basis for all the varied activities of the College. To this work the Trustee Committee, the Council Committee on Appointments, the Secretary, and the General Council have all largely contributed, and the final result can hardly fail to further the work of the College. The President's Secretary has completed the examination of that part of the Trustees' record not gone over before, for all data as to organization that could be of value in considering the report of the Committee on Codification.

Besides all this routine but most important work of the regular meetings, the Trustees have been liberal donors both of money and of effort, as it needs no enumeration of examples to prove. Hardly any service outside the internal work of the College itself can so further its interests as the influence of the Trustees exerted in winning friends for the College and givers to its needs. In the indirect cultivation, in the words of another, of "the conditions that make giving easy, pleasant, unforced, and willing," the Trustees have and must always have a very large place. They can speak with an influence and manifest disinterestedness that is hardly possible to any one immediately concerned in the internal work of the College. And this indirect service of the College in winning for it interested friends is quite certain to yield ultimately more considerable sums of money than the most strenuous direct efforts, for which preparation has not been so carefully made.

DONORS

This general principle is certainly strikingly illustrated in the main gifts which have come to the College during the present year.

The Olney Art Collection

First of all, of course, must be named the splendid gift of the Olney Art Collection, which may be conservatively estimated, probably, at a money value of not less than \$200,000—one of the largest single gifts that has ever come to the College. Professor and Mrs. Olney had become interested in the College during a considerable number of years through a number of lines of personal influence. The College gratefully accepts this beautiful addition to its resources, and only regrets that it has no building in which it can give the collection a fitting setting. Professor Olney's death occurred July 18, 1903, and that of Mrs. Olney January 18, 1904. The will of both left the entire Art Collection and a sum of \$10,000 for its maintenance to Oberlin College. The College *Review* of February 11, 1904, was largely devoted to a memorial of Professor and Mrs. Olney, and to an attempt to bring out something of the real significance of the gift. The collection represents the life-long thought and care of a beauty-loving man, taking his opportunity for years to pick up choice art objects in different lines. It is broadly representative of art work in many kinds of material—wood, ivory, porcelain, metals, and precious stones, as well as in painting. For this very reason, this collection is likely to prove of all the more value educationally, as it will naturally help those who study it to discriminating appreciation in all these different lines of art work. The collection consists of some thousands of art objects. To begin with, there are over three hundred pictures, mostly oil paintings, some believed to be ancient, but most of them belonging to the modern school. Some famous names are represented in the paintings. The collection is particularly strong in ivories, and there are fine specimens of Japanese, Italian, and Indian work in this medium. Some of these pieces are exceedingly valuable. The collection is rich, also, in cameos, in bronzes, in small mosaics, in cloisonné enamel work, and in Satsuma pottery; and a varied and considerable selection of precious stones should also be mentioned.

Such a mere catalogue may serve to show how rich an addition to Oberlin's resources this collection is likely to prove. And it must certainly be a valuable nucleus for a steadily growing art collection, which shall minister to the æsthetic gratification and refinement of many generations. It seems impossible properly to provide for the collection without a new building. For the present, therefore, the collection must remain in Cleveland. The collection continues in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey, who had charge of it so long under Professor Olney's direction. And the continued use of the gallery in which it is placed has been generously granted to the College for the time being by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Judd. The gallery has been regularly opened to the public one day in the week, as during Professor Olney's life. The College is thus trying to make certain that the collection shall continue to render a large community service, even while it must still remain in Cleveland. But it is plainly most desirable that so large and valuable a gift should not remain outside the practically available resources of the College. The need of an art building had been deeply felt before; but this gift seems to make such a building simply imperative.

Other Gifts

A complete list of the smaller gifts of money, both for endowment and for immediate use, is contained in the Treasurer's report under these headings; and these gifts are here gratefully acknowledged. They have given essential aid at vital points in the carrying on of the work of the past year, and in providing for the general endowment needs. The gift of Mrs. S. A. S. Moulton affords help at a particularly vital point, and its conditions give the College the largest liberty in its administration.

In addition to these gifts of money, the College has received other donations of material and equipment. First of all should be mentioned the bust of Professor Rice, given through the contributions especially of the Faculty of the Conservatory and of very many Conservatory students, which has been placed in the

court of Warner Hall, and was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Monday, March 7, 1904. It is a beautiful memorial of the man who, more than any other, made the great work of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music possible, and so fitly stands in the very center of the Conservatory building.

Through Mr. Charles H. Burr, the Department of Physics has received from Mr. Charles H. Hulburd, President of the Elgin Watch Company, a four-horse power gas engine—a valuable addition to the equipment of the department. The Chemical Department has received from Mr. Charles M. Hall of Niagara Falls, of the class of 1885, several large sheets of pure aluminum, which have been of great service in certain chemical processes because it is so difficult to procure the metal sufficiently pure for the requirements of the Chemical Laboratory. There have also been received for the Mineral Museum from Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton of Cleveland, several boxes of minerals and ores of the precious stones. The latter have been collected from some of the most notable gold and silver mines in this country, and will be of great service, Professor Jewett says, as illustrating the kinds of rocks in which these metals occur. Mrs. Bolton has also sent to the Geological Department some fine trilobites and brachiopods from the Middle Devonian strata of England. Professor Albert A. Wright also notes the gift of some fine mollusks and fish from the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Coast, by Mr. O'Connor of Oberlin, and of a rare and perfect crustacean (*eurypterus*) ten inches long, from the cement quarries of Buffalo, New York, presented by Mr. Lewis J. Bennett. Some other valuable material was added to the zoological museum by exchange. The most important gift to the Botanical Department has been a valuable collection of plants from Washington, D. C., and vicinity, from Mr. E. S. Steele, of the class of 1872, now of the United States Department of Agriculture. A large and valuable microscope has come to the College by the will of Dr. Albert Moser of the class of 1892. Attention is also directed to the considerable

number of gifts made to the library, a full statement of which is found in the Librarian's report. It will be seen that a very considerable part of the additions made to the library the present year came through these special gifts. The President wishes, on behalf of the Trustees and Faculty, to return to all these givers our hearty thanks for their remembrance of the College in these several ways. The College deeply appreciates not only the gifts themselves, but the loyal interest which has inspired the gifts.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Death of Mr. William Brown Bedortha

In turning to the consideration of the work of the officers of the College, I can hardly fail to speak first of all of the recent death of Mr. W. B. Bedortha, who has been for many years the regular Attorney of the College. Though his name has nowhere appeared in the regular publications of the College as a College officer, he has, nevertheless, in many ways and at many points rendered the College a large and indispensable service. It will be difficult for the College, as it will be difficult for the town, to replace him. Mr. Bedortha's death occurred October 10, 1904, and impressive funeral services were held October 13, at which special addresses were made by Professor Albert A. Wright, Professor A. S. Root, and Judge D. J. Nye of Elyria, who voiced for the College as well as for the town and the county, the high estimation in which Mr. Bedortha has been held by all who knew him.

In connection with the death of Mr. Bedortha may be appropriately mentioned also the death of Mayor Alfred Fauver, which occurred February 29, 1904. Although having, of course, no official connection with the College, Mr. Fauver had continuously shown his deep interest in the College, and as mayor of the village had repeatedly rendered the officers of the College distinct and important help.

Resignations

The only resignations in the ranks of the administrative officers of the College have occurred in the Women's Department, where Dr. Alice H. Luce resigned her position as Dean of Women to accept the headship of the Willard School for Girls in Berlin, Germany, and Miss Mary Theodosia Currier, her position as Assistant Dean of the Women's Department, to take up further study. In Dr. Luce's resignation the College has lost a powerful personality, and the Department of English Literature a brilliant teacher. During her administration as Dean a number of changes were introduced, that can hardly fail to be of essential service to the College in its larger development. The College wishes for Dr. Luce the highest success in the important work to which she has gone. The position filled by Miss Currier is one always attended with peculiar difficulties, but which she filled with rare self-forgetfulness and devotion to the interests of the College.

Organization

The growth of the College along all lines has made necessary, of course, increasing care in the organization of its work. The gains made in the organization of the work of the Trustees have been already referred to. The Treasurer's report has been widely commended as an almost model document, and further improvements are introduced into it this year. The inauguration a few years ago of the separate office of the Secretary of the College has amply justified itself by the large increase in attendance in the College department, which is in no small degree due to the work of that office. The office of the Secretary greatly relieves both the President's and the Treasurer's offices, and makes possible much more efficient work in both, and has secured a unification of one whole side of the work of the College not possible before. This unification is carried still further the present year by bringing the alumni list and record under the charge of this office.

The election of Professor Bosworth last year as Dean of the Theological Seminary gave a responsible head to that department in a sense which had not been hitherto true. And that department has felt in every way during the past year the added vigor so made possible. The notable gain in attendance which the Seminary shows the present year is the direct outcome of the policy of the Dean, and alone amply justifies the creation of the office. The appointment of Professor Edward A. Miller as Dean of College Men, in the judgment of the President, will make certain that the all around interests of the men will be considered in a way not hitherto possible, and will also insure increasingly cordial and wholesome relations between the men and the faculty. I do not expect the full value of this change in administration to be felt for three or four years; but felt in due time, it certainly will be.

In the line of further improvement of organization, and in view of the largely increased numbers of the Women's Department, the General Council sent to the Trustees at their semi-annual meeting in June the following recommendation concerning the deans of women:

We recommend that the work of the care and oversight of all the women of the Institution be divided among three deans: Dean of College and Graduate Women, Dean of Conservatory Women, and Dean of Academy Women; all the deans to be *ex-officio* members of the Women's Board; the Dean of College and Graduate Women to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee of the three deans, and of the Women's Board; the several deans to be primarily responsible for the administration of all the regulations of the institution in their respective departments; but all cases of discipline requiring the action of the Women's Board to be brought before the entire committee of the deans and action to be recommended by them to the Board.

The recommendation was accompanied with a brief statement of the reasons for it, summarized by the President as follows:

I. The number of women in the institution has increased almost one-third in the last five years, and now aggregates more than a thousand. No woman can know so large a number of women well enough to under-

take most wisely the care and oversight and discipline of them. And it is not desirable that there should be authority beyond the power of intelligent administration.

2. The final and largest success in such work as that devolving on a dean depends upon close personal knowledge and sympathy; and we cannot hope to get the best results, therefore, without bringing the number of women committed to the care of any one dean within reasonable limits. The very growth of the College, thus, seems to compel some change in administration, if we are not to lose ground at the most vital point of college, as contrasted with university, administration.

3. Only by some greater separation in administration does it seem possible to secure that sense of immediate responsibility that is so indispensable for the most effective supervision.

4. It seems quite desirable that the Academy women should have a kind and amount of individual attention which it has not been possible to give them under the old arrangement; and there might well be a greater separation of them from the rest of the women of the Institution.

5. The plan recommended is essentially the same as that followed in the oversight of the young men, and would seem to have something of the same advantages for the women as for the men.

6. Any needed unity of administration would seem to be secured, *first*, through the President as head of all the departments of the Institution; *second*, through the fact that the Dean of College and Graduate Women, as *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee of Deans, and of the Women's Board, has power to initiate any needed action; *third*, through common regulations established by the Faculty and Women's Board for all students; *fourth*, through the necessity of all cases of discipline coming before the entire Committee of Deans; and *fifth*, through the fact that final votes in serious cases must always be passed by the Women's Board for all departments alike.

It will be seen that the change recommended has been very naturally and almost necessarily evolved in the growth of the College.

This recommendation of the Council was adopted by the Trustees for a trial period of two years, and under this plan the Women's Department is now organized. To the position of Dean of College and Graduate Women, Dr. Florence M. Fitch of the class of 1897, who took her doctorate at the University of Berlin

in 1903, was elected. To the new position of Dean of Academy Women, Mrs. Edith Cole Fargo was elected. Mrs. H. W. Woodford was continued as Dean of Conservatory Women, but with the added authority involved in the new plan of organization. Nothing has so far occurred to lead the President to question the wisdom of the reorganization as planned. And for the reasons already indicated, he anticipates increasingly good results as the years go on. The several deans have entered upon their work in a spirit of heartiest co-operation, with a cordiality of response from the young women under their charge that is most gratifying.

A further specialization forced by the growth of the College has been the appointment of a Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. This work is at present efficiently done by Professor C. P. Doolittle, who divides his work between this responsibility and his teaching in the Conservatory; but gives far the larger portion of his time to this work of supervision.

The entire organization of the College, both for the officers and for the Faculty, will find its full statement, of course, in the final report of the Committee on Codification, to be passed upon by the Trustees at their present meeting. And such a careful definition of duties can hardly fail to make its own contribution to the more efficient working of all departments of the College.

Reports

The *Treasurer's* report shows that we have barely succeeded in coming through the year without a deficit. This means that the considerable additions to the income from term bills have all been required to meet the necessary expenditures for additional teaching and for other increased expenses; and the total accumulated deficit, therefore, is left at almost the same figure as last year. This is a real disappointment, for it was hoped to cut down this deficit very materially during the year just past. And yet it is difficult to see how economies could have been wisely carried further than they have been. We have hardly done more than to meet, within very reasonable limits, the demands made by the

steadily growing College. In some respects, indeed, we can hardly be said fairly to have met those needs. The situation shows how imperative it is that such a further addition to the endowment as was contemplated in the offer of the anonymous Boston donor should be carried through. We may comfort ourselves with the reflection that nearly every eastern university came through the year with a deficit; but that reflection will hardly meet our own needs.

The report of the *Secretary* deserves careful study, as giving very fully in statistical form the various facts concerning the College which can be so presented. A basis for comparison extending over a series of years is thus being furnished, that must make it possible for the College more accurately to understand the precise circumstances in the midst of which it is working, and more perfectly to adjust its work to the demands upon it. Particular attention is called to the valuable section of the report containing an analysis of the reasons for students not returning to Oberlin. The inquiry is one so important as to deserve to be continued and, perhaps, to be extended, by a comparison with the similar situation in other colleges. Its results, it will be noticed, do not seem to be, on the whole, derogatory to the College. Other facts in the report of the Secretary will find their natural place later in the discussion of other points.

The *Librarian's* report shows that the library has now catalogued over 100,000 volumes, bound and unbound, and has received during the last year the largest addition but one ever made in a single year. The number of volumes added by gift has already been noted as unusual. At the same time, the comparatively small additions that the College is able to make by purchase must keep the library from performing its highest service, and quite prevent it, as the Librarian notes, from furnishing any adequate material for research work on the part of the Faculty. One of the greatest gains for the library is the appointment, beginning with the present year, of Miss Antoinette P. Metcalf as

reference librarian. This appointment must greatly increase the helpfulness of the library to students, and makes it possible for the most competent help to be available during all the library hours. The extension of those hours into the evening also registers a decided advance in the possible efficiency of the library. While some room has been gained by the moving of the museum, the report of the Librarian still shows very clearly how greatly over-crowded the building remains, and how imperative is the need for a new fire-proof library building. When one thinks that a College of the size of Bowdoin has just felt it necessary to erect a \$300,000 library building, and remembers how many-sided the work of a fully equipped modern library is, and how rapidly such a library must grow, he sees how very modest is the Librarian's suggestion of the need of a new building to cost at least \$100,000 or \$125,000. No single contribution of the same amount would probably mean so much to the life of the entire College as the erection of a really adequate library building, and its ample endowment. Is it too much to hope that both these things may be accomplished in connection with the new half-million movement?

The President is in thorough sympathy with the general policy indicated in the report of the *Dean of College Men*, and expects steadily increasing gains from the working out of this policy. In the long run, all successful administration of the highest type must go back to personal acquaintance and personal influence that shall secure some real initiative on the part of the student himself. College education that is worthy to carry out the aim of the true college must, thus, more and more seek the hearty co-operation of the entire student body. The President has therefore had long in mind the establishment, in a more or less formal way, of a kind of student senate, made up of the main elected officers of the student body, to whom could be brought the questions which chiefly concern the order and progress of the College. He is confident that the quality of the student body of Oberlin College is such as to insure a strong and cordial response to such

a movement, and to secure distinctly better results in certain respects than have perhaps ever yet been attained. Certain circumstances seemed not to make it wise to attempt a direct inauguration of such a student senate until the present year. During the present year it is hoped that definite steps may be taken in that direction.

As the terms of service of two of the *Deans of Women* begin the present year, and the office of the third, the Dean of Conservatory Women, has its sphere distinctly enlarged, of course none of the deans are prepared to report concerning work already done. The ordinary facts concerning the work of the past year will be found in the report of the Chairman of the Deans, and enough is said to indicate what I have already noted, that there is no reason for anticipating anything but high success in the working out of the new organization of the Women's Department. It will be noticed that provision has been made for a regular monthly meeting of the Women's Board, and for the reinstatement of regular monthly "General Exercises" for the women of all departments. Dr. Fitch will continue to act, as the Dean of Women has hitherto done, as head of Baldwin Cottage, and Mrs. Fargo will make her home at Talcott Hall, as the resident head there.

Dr. Fitch's report notes the appointment of Mrs. J. N. Robson as matron of Baldwin Cottage, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. M. M. Clark, who, after efficient service here, goes to a similar position at Smith College.

Although Mrs. Elizabeth W. Lord has had for several years no official connection with the College, the College has rejoiced, nevertheless, in her very presence in Talcott Hall, and the President records with real regret that Mrs. Lord's health has seemed to her to make it wise to give up her residence in Talcott Hall to make her home with her daughter in Batavia, New York. The President can only hope that the blessing which she has been instrumental in bringing into so many lives may be hers abundantly in the years of loving service which may still remain.

In view of the great increase in the number of women in the institution in recent years, I have no doubt that it would be a distinct gain if at least two more halls of residence could be added to the present equipment of the College, under full College control. In the present circumstances, the College is able to provide for too few students, sufficiently to control the entire situation in the town. But even so, it is difficult to exaggerate the contribution which has been made to the entire College life by such an efficient administration as that which, for example, has characterized Talcott Hall through the many years during which it has been under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hatch. The next best thing to the addition of other College halls of residence would be, as is suggested by the Chairman of the Deans, the addition of a few larger boarding houses undertaken by private individuals, but of such a kind that they could be fully approved by the College, and affording in the prices charged a considerable range of accommodations. We scarcely realize how much more serious and difficult the problem of the supervision of the women is when they must be so widely scattered as at present is the case in Oberlin. Our situation in this respect is not different from that in many of the western universities and colleges, except—and this is very important—that we do undertake to give more direct and personal care than many of these other institutions. I may express my general conviction that we shall serve our constituency best, probably, by a considerable variety in our arrangements. It seems to me likely to prove a real advantage not only to continue the present Academy house, but possibly to look later either to a second house of the kind, or another much larger, in which the Dean of Academy Women might have the opportunity of immediate personal contact with a considerable number of the young women in her charge; and to add to this a similar special Conservatory hall of residence, and so to provide for some special centers of this kind for different departments, without at all

attempting to accommodate all in such special buildings. To attempt that would, I think, be as great a mistake, if not greater, on the other side. But it does seem to the President that it would be likely to prove a real advantage to have a few such centers under the more special supervision of the different departments, allowing the more particular and careful supervision that many parents would desire for their daughters. It seems to the President, also, that the establishment of one or more boarding houses where only young women were admitted, might also prove an advantage. The correspondence with students who have left Oberlin indicates the lack of such accommodations as one of the reasons for dissatisfaction. And with the completest belief in co-education, there may well be circumstances of various kinds which would make such an entirely separate provision in some of the halls of residence wholly desirable. In a word, I believe that the best policy of an institution so large as Oberlin, is to seek to provide in the most varied way for the needs of its students, giving large choice as to the special arrangements for rooming and boarding. It is perhaps worth noting, besides, that no doubt, in so large a body of students as ours, there are even many cases where the circumstances are such that it is distinctly better for the student to find his place in a quiet home where there are not more than three or four other students. Some of Oberlin's best work for its students in other years, of an indirect kind, has been done through just such quiet homes. And it is at least certain that Oberlin should never fail to provide a considerable number of places where adequate accommodation can be furnished at very reasonable rates. The College has certainly given a demonstration of the possibilities in this direction in the admirable administration of Stewart Hall the past year.

The report of the *Dean of the Theological Seminary* is a most impressive presentation of two things: the remarkable gain made in the enrolment of the Seminary at the beginning of the present year, and of the absolute need of the increase of available funds

for the Seminary, if this gain is to be maintained and increased, as may easily be the case. The work done in the Seminary is of the very highest quality, and is manifestly being increasingly appreciated by students looking to the ministry. If we do not maintain and even increase our attendance in this department, it will be due simply to the fact that we are not able to offer even absolutely necessary aid in return for useful work done. The Seminary does not pretend to compete with some of the other seminaries in the amount of aid offered, and it certainly ought not to suffer for lack of the comparatively small amount needed for this work. The situation set forth in Professor Swing's statement of last year concerning the Seminary should also not be forgotten, nor the fact that almost no addition of any considerable amount has been made to the resources of the Seminary for many years. I doubt if any seminary in the country can show a more economical administration of its funds. But the really painful economies now necessitated seriously interfere with the most efficient work on the part of the Faculty. The time has certainly come for a decided forward movement in this department; a movement that the present splendid work and progress of the Seminary richly deserve. I recommend, therefore, that the Seminary Faculty be authorized to enter upon an active canvass for the increase of the endowment of that department.

The report of the *Principal of the Academy* indicates a very encouraging gain in attendance, and shows, also, a considerably larger enrolment of boys than of girls. It is plain that the changes made in the courses, equipment and methods of the Academy, as recommended both by the Academy Faculty and by the Trustee Committee, have borne fruit, and there seems to be no reason why we may not expect a further gain in attendance. The teaching force of the Academy is sufficient to allow some further gain in attendance with almost no increase of expense. A beginning has been made during the past year in the attempt to give added dignity and importance to graduation from the

Academy. A diploma was given for the first time; though it should be noted that the number of students taking this diploma is considerably less than the actual number prepared by the Academy for College. The Academy suffers, no doubt, considerably in *esprit de corps* by the over-shadowing presence of the College, and its graduation exercises have therefore naturally suffered. Anything that can be done to cultivate a distinct Academy spirit and increase the pride of the Academy students in their own department is a clear gain. And it can hardly be doubted that the separation of the Academy athletics has been here a distinct help. Further steps might profitably be taken in this direction.

The report of the *Director of the Conservatory of Music* shows that the Conservatory has had a year of great prosperity. Professor Morrison carries the responsibility of the Directorship with manifest ease, and yet with a clear insight and a certain sureness of touch that give promise of steady progress in the Conservatory's great work. The Conservatory has made two great material gains during the year: the securing of a very fine and satisfactory organ for Warner Concert Hall, and the enlargement of that hall for the better accommodation both of the organ and of the audiences which desire to hear the notable series of artists' recitals which the Conservatory is steadily offering. This enlargement of the Concert Hall, it will be noted, is still under way. The past year has also been marked by the giving for the first time of the degree of Bachelor of Music, which means that those who receive it have not only completed the full work required for graduation from the Conservatory, but have also met the requirements for admission to College. A pretty careful study of the facts, made by the Dean of Conservatory Women during the past year, indicates the gratifying fact that, aside from those who might be called day pupils, just about three-fourths of the entire enrolment of women have had at least three years of high school work. It would seem, therefore, entirely safe for the Conserva-

tory to make at once a moderate literary requirement for admission, that might be later gradually raised, definite exception being made in the case of students of unusual musical promise whom it might be desirable to bring to the Conservatory early in their musical study, and who could carry some work in the Academy along with partial musical work. The President ventures, therefore, to suggest that in his opinion nothing would do more to strengthen still further the already splendid reputation of the Conservatory among schools of music than its ability to announce that all its students had reached a certain literary standard, and that the great majority were of college rank. For if music is indeed an art and not a matter of mere mechanical technique, it must require interpretive power that depends upon considerable breadth of culture outside mere musical lines. And if, moreover, the Conservatory is to be able to meet with increasing satisfaction the demands upon it for directors of schools of music, and prominent instructors in such schools, it needs to be able more and more to send out men and women broadly as well as musically cultivated. There is no special gain to the Conservatory in simply increasing the number of students indifferent either in general scholarship or in musical promise. In a department where the work must be so largely individual, such an increase simply means the necessary enlargement of the Faculty, and that means increasing difficulty in keeping the Faculty of the same high rank. The careful study of the actual situation, which has gone on for the past two years, seems to indicate that the setting up of a definite standard of admission to the Conservatory would in almost no case cut off a student of superior musical promise. At the same time—and the consideration is important—the problem of the supervision and discipline of the women would be quite certainly simplified, and possibly some gain made in the proportion of men to the whole body of Conservatory students. It must be, no doubt, true that in any school of music the proportion of women must be very greatly in excess of the number of men. The

figures for the last twelve years indicate that the ratio of women to men has remained pretty constantly about six to one; the percentage of men for the last year being exactly 16.7. Doubtless it cannot be certainly asserted that the introduction of a definite standard of admission would affect the proportion of men and women; but I suspect that with such a standard the disproportion would not be quite so great as at present. It seems to the President, also, to be a question well worth raising by the Conservatory Faculty, whether there are any possible changes or additions which might attract more men to the Conservatory.

The report of the *Chairman of the Summer School* shows, also, a gratifying increase in attendance, especially on the part of students of high grade. The courses intended to be especially attractive to teachers, it will be noted, have not quite paid for themselves this first year. The School has, consequently, been obliged to draw in part upon the fund guaranteed by the vote of the Trustees. But the success of these courses this first year certainly gives promise that within the three years guaranteed by the Trustees the courses will be able to stand upon their own feet. Oberlin ought certainly to be doing something, in connection with the Summer School, to furnish work of high grade to the teachers of at least this part of the State.

The reports of the *Directors of the Men's and Women's Gymnasiums* make clear at once how important is the work being done in this department of the work of the College. The very large proportion of men who, without requirement, are using the gymnasium is particularly notable. It is difficult to see how better results could possibly be expected. It will be seen that the gymnasium is used by so many as to indicate the immediate need of the additional room which would be afforded by completing the gymnasium according to its original plan. We should hardly have anticipated that this demand would come so early. In view of this situation among the men, it can be somewhat realized how absolutely inadequate the present women's gymnasium is to the

needs of the even larger number of women. Only a comparatively small proportion of the women can be accommodated at all at their gymnasium, and very many who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunities of the gymnasium we are obliged to turn away. These simple facts make a plea for a new women's gymnasium about as strong as it is possible to make it. And they show, at the same time, the eminent desirability of extending as far as possible the opportunities which the Gymnasium and Field Association seeks to offer. The growth in the Teachers' Course in Physical Training for Women should also be noted, as well as the Director's suggestion that it may be necessary even to cut down the number which can be admitted to that course, unless larger accommodations can be furnished in the gymnasium building. The important and influential work which the College is doing through this course in furnishing directors of women's gymnasiums in many places throughout the country is not to be overlooked. The College has secured an enviable reputation in this direction, and it would be a great pity to have the work in any way hampered.

In this connection it is a pleasure to call attention to the action recently taken by the General Faculty, formally undertaking a similar course for the preparation of directors of men's gymnasiums. The College has already been furnishing for some time a number of such directors, and everything seems now favorable for the inauguration of a course for men parallel to that already given to the women. The Trustees are asked to approve this action at the coming meeting. As this new course can be undertaken practically without additional expense, and as the College has already an established reputation for ability to furnish competent directors, it would seem a real pity that the formal entrance upon this work should be longer deferred. The favorable time to establish such a course is the present time; if it were deferred for even two or three years, we should doubtless lose much of our comparative advantage; for the need is one in-

creasingly recognized, and one which some other institution is certain to meet if we do not.

The report of the *Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds* will be referred to in the discussion of the material gains of the year.

The entire policy of the President looks to increasing conference among the administrative officers, and expects on the part of the teachers of all departments, together with definite departmental *esprit de corps*, a growing sense of the unity of the entire work. And the President takes pleasure in recognizing the spirit of trust and of close and harmonious co-operation which seems to him in general to pervade the entire work of the administrative officers.

The Work of the President

The President's work almost necessarily includes teaching, general executive and financial work, the constant study of the greater and smaller needs and possibilities of the College as a whole, and considerable work of various kinds in the outside representation of the College. Where all parts of the work press, it is not always easy to know how wisely to divide one's time. On every side of the work considerable gains seem possible if more time could be given. It still seems hardly possible, for the present, for the President to drop any one of the three courses which he has been carrying in his teaching, with the help of Dr. Fitch and Professor Bosworth. It is a rather serious amount of teaching for an executive officer to assume, but he has not felt that he could as yet conscientiously excuse himself from any part of it. The courses all seem too important for him to abandon any of them at present. His teaching, therefore, continues in all respects as last year. The President does not regard it as a hindrance to his presidential work, but rather an important part of it that he should do a certain amount of teaching. But it may be questioned whether he is not attempting more in this direction than can be wisely continued through a series of years, especially

since his teaching is really in two departments of study. The President has felt justified in continuing to carry on his regular Sunday Bible class, because it has seemed to afford perhaps his best opportunity deeply to affect the inner life of the College. But to this work are necessarily sacrificed many outside opportunities for speaking.

As the general work of the College has become steadily better organized during the two years, as has been already indicated, considerable relief has come in several directions; but the work still to be done in lines already undertaken, and in other lines that should be undertaken, keeps far in advance of any possible present relief.

In the work of outside representation of the College, the President has spoken something more than a hundred times during the year, aside from the regular home work. This work has been divided among alumni gatherings, universities and colleges, high schools, educational meetings and important Church gatherings, and has involved, besides, numerous general addresses, lectures, and sermons. The most important of these outside engagements were perhaps the work as university preacher at the University of Chicago for two Sundays and the intervening week; a series of five lectures on the Sermon on the Mount, given at the First Congregational Church at Detroit and at the Frankfort Summer Assembly; eight lectures on the practical bearings of psychology, given at the Summer School of Theology at Evanston, Illinois; the address on The Fundamental Nature of Religion, given in the Department of Religion at the Congress of Arts and Science at the St. Louis Exposition; and addresses at the meetings of the American Board at Grinnell, Iowa, and at the National Council of Congregational Churches at Des Moines. In connection with the lectures at the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, was finally completed the manuscript of a volume on the practical bearings of psychology, that has been in hand for a number of years. The main publication for the year by the

President is that of a volume of addresses under the title, *Personal and Ideal Elements in Education*, which was intended to include the more important educational and religious addresses of the last three or four years. Another line of opportunity, that has seemed to prove somewhat valuable, was opened by *The Congregationalist* in their invitation to conduct a new department under the title of "The Professor's Chair," dealing with philosophical, theological, and religious questions. Some parts of this work may seem to be somewhat aside from the direct work of the President's office, but the President is so confident that an executive must compel himself to do some really new intellectual work, if he is to keep himself at his best even in his executive duties, that he has not only felt justified in taking on some such new work, but rather bound to assume a certain amount of it, for his own intellectual salvation and the ultimate fruitfulness of his more immediate college labors.

Quite a little direct financial work has been undertaken that has not as yet borne special fruit. But the President supposes that his most important contribution in this line is to be made in the more indirect way of winning interest and confidence in the College. He conceives his first duty to be that of making the College in the fullest possible sense worthy of large and generous gifts, and in helping a larger number of men to believe that this is the case. In this larger sense he trusts that his outside work has not been wholly unavailing.

FACULTY

Death of Professor Charles Henry Churchill

Professor Charles Henry Churchill, our only professor *emeritus*, died in Seattle, Washington, January 19, 1904, and was buried in Oberlin January 26. At the memorial services Professor Albert A. Wright gave a sketch of Professor Churchill's life, Professor Bosworth spoke of his personality, and it fell to the President to speak of Professor Churchill's special con-

tribution to the Oberlin life. It is difficult, in such a report as this, to give any adequate estimate of the really very large contribution made by Professor Churchill to the life of the College and community. In the first place, he contributed to the Oberlin life his own unique personality. Surrounded as he was by many strong men, he still remained always quite himself, and combined many qualities not usually combined. Genial, teachable, loving, earnest, he was at the same time thoroughly honest, individual, and independent. He could be genial, and still firm in his own view; singularly loving, but eminently sensible; without a trace of maudlin sentimentality, but disliking it very much, especially when directed toward himself. He contributed, too, I think—and it was a large contribution—his balanced temperament, his equable temper, and steady, unhurried mode of work, along with undeniable earnestness. Unique, rarely balanced, of poetic insight, of quite unusual breadth, a master of explanation, and absolutely willing to serve as a disciple of Christ, he had, and he used, a large opportunity and contributed distinctly, as few others have done, to the breadth, to the richness, to the sanity, and to the interest of the Oberlin life.

Resignations

Dr. Julius August Bewer resigned his position, after two years of brilliant teaching, as Professor of the Old Testament Language and Literature, to accept a similar position with his *alma mater*, Union Theological Seminary. Mr. Albert Edward Gubelmann resigned as Instructor in German to accept partial work in teaching in Yale University, and to continue his studies for the doctorate. Mr. Wilfred Hobson Sherk resigned his position as Tutor in Mathematics in Oberlin Academy to continue his mathematical study at the University of Chicago. Mr. Seeley Kelley Tompkins resigned his tutorship in Declamation in Oberlin Academy to accept a more favorable appointment in the Academy of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. Mr. Dudley Billings Reed, Tutor in History in Oberlin Academy, resigned

to continue his study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Mr. Charles Sutphin Pendleton, Tutor in English Composition in Oberlin Academy, resigned to take up other work. Mr. Carl A. Zeller resigned his position as Assistant in the Physical Laboratory to accept the headship of the physics department of the Rayen High School at Youngstown, Ohio. The work in all these cases was carried with success, and the best wishes of the College attend these teachers in their new tasks. The resignations of Dr. Alice Hanson Luce as Dean of the Women's Department, and of Miss Mary Theodosia Currier as Assistant Dean of the Women's Department, have already been mentioned.

Absence on Leave

In addition to these resignations, by vote of the Trustees November 18, 1903, leave of absence was granted for one year to Mr. Lynds Jones, Instructor in Zoology, to continue his studies at the University of Chicago. By a similar vote June 20, 1904, leave of absence for two years was granted to Miss Mary Eleanor Barrows, Instructor in English, to continue her studies in Yale University, and for one year to Miss Alice Chipman McDaniels, Instructor in German in Oberlin Academy, to continue her study abroad. Mrs. Maud Tucker Doolittle, Teacher of Pianoforte, in the Conservatory of Music, is also to spend the year in further study at Berlin.

For the year 1903-1904, leave of absence was granted, by vote of the Trustees, to five members of the Faculty: Mr. Frederick Anderegg, Professor of Mathematics; Miss Arletta Maria Abbott, Professor of German; Mr. William Jasper Horner, Instructor in Singing and Public School Music; Mr. George Carl Hastings, Instructor in Pianoforte and Organ, and Mr. Orville Alvin Lindquist, Teacher of Pianoforte. Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston, Professor of Mediæval History, was also granted leave of absence for the first semester of the year. Mr. Hastings continues his study, but the others named have all returned with the beginning

of the year to their work. Professor Anderegg spent the year chiefly in study at the University of Berne, presenting in connection with it several pieces of original work in the mathematical seminar of the University. Professor Abbott and Mr. Horner studied at Berlin, and Mr. Lindquist at Leipsic. Mrs. Johnston's plan for travel and study in Sicily and Egypt was carried out as contemplated. The College is to be congratulated that it has been possible to continue to so large an extent its policy of granting occasional leave of absence, with continuance of salary, to instructors who have held the rank of professor for ten years. Probably in no other way, by the same expenditure, can so much be accomplished for the continual freshening of the teaching force.

Besides these absences during the college year, several of the Faculty were again abroad for travel or study for the entire vacation: Professor Charles Beebe Martin, Professor of Greek and Greek Archæology; Professor John Taylor Shaw, Associate Professor of Latin; Mr. Louis Eleazer Lord, Instructor in Latin and Greek, and Mr. Ernest Sutherland Bates, Instructor in English Composition. Dr. Delphine Hanna, Director of the Women's Gymnasium, and Mr. Edward Alanson Miller, Dean of College Men and Professor of Pedagogy, were also away for study during the Summer vacation—Dr. Hanna at the Harvard Medical School, and Professor Miller at the University of Chicago.

Appointments

A complete list of the appointments falling within the year covered by the report follows:

Confirmed at the Annual Meeting, November 18, 1903.

Earl Foote Adams, as Instructor in Physics in Oberlin Academy, change of title.

Carl A. Zeller, as Assistant in the Physical Laboratory, for one year, partial work, new appointment.

Confirmed at the Semi-Annual Meeting, June 20, 1904.

(To begin with the College year 1904-05.)

Charles Nelson Cole, as permanent full Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

Kemper Fullerton, as Professor of the Old Testament Language and Literature in the Oberlin Theological Seminary, for two years, new appointment.

William DeWeese Cairns, as Associate Professor of Mathematics, change of title.

Miss Florence Mary Fitch, as Dean of College and Graduate Women, and Associate Professor of Philosophy, for two years, new appointment as Dean and change of title.

Mrs. Edith Cole Fargo, as Dean of Academy Women, for two years, new appointment.

William Jasper Horner, as Instructor in Singing in Oberlin Conservatory of Music, for two years, re-appointment.

Orville Alvin Lindquist, as Instructor in Pianoforte in Oberlin Conservatory of Music, for two years, re-appointment.

William Eugene Mosher, as Instructor in German, for two years, new appointment.

Harry James Smith, as Instructor in English Composition, for two years, new appointment.

Lila Julia Wickwire, as Instructor in Physical Training, for one year, change of title, re-appointment.

Mrs. Alice Mead Swing, as Tutor in German in Oberlin Academy, for one year, partial work, re-appointment.

Mrs. Mary Taylor Cowdery, as Tutor in French in Oberlin Academy, for one year, re-appointment.

Henry Chester Tracy, as Tutor in Botany and Zoology in Oberlin Academy, for one year, re-appointment.

Edward James Moore, as Tutor in Mathematics in Oberlin Academy, for one year, re-appointment.

Russell Parsons Jameson, as Tutor in Declamation in Oberlin Academy, Teacher in the Men's Gymnasium, and Academy Athletic Coach, for one year, new appointment.

Roy Vernon Hill, as Tutor in Mathematics in Oberlin Academy, for one year, new appointment.

Mrs. Antoinette Beard Harroun, as Tutor in German in Oberlin Academy, for one year, new appointment.

John Ebenezer Wirkler, as Tutor in History in Oberlin Academy, for one year, new appointment.

Henry S. Huntington, Jr., as Tutor in English in Oberlin Academy, for one year, new appointment.

William Cleland Clancy, as Teacher in Men's Gymnasium, for one year (one class), new appointment.

Earl Foote Adams, as Teacher in Men's Gymnasium, for one year, partial work, re-appointment.

Charles Hulburd Burr, as Assistant in Physics, for one year, re-appointment.

James Seymour Luckey, as Assistant in Physics and to take charge of two sections of the Freshman Mathematics, for one year, new appointment.

Robert Logan Baird, as Assistant in Zoology and Geology, for one year, re-appointment.

William Henry Chapin, as Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, for one year, re-appointment.

Alma Gracey Stokey, as Assistant in Botany, for one year, re-appointment.

Miss Antoinette Putnam Metcalf, as Reference Librarian, for two years, new appointment.

Confirmed by the Prudential Committee, August 9, 1904.

Miss Flora Bridges, as Secretary to the President, for one year, new appointment.

Confirmed by the Prudential Committee, October 7, 1904.

Miss Grace Tenney, to teach one division of first year German for the first semester of 1904-05.

The list of appointments includes four well-deserved *promotions*: those of Mr. Charles Nelson Cole from Associate Professor of the Latin Language and Literature to permanent full Professor in the same department; of Dr. Florence Mary Fitch from Secretary to the President and Instructor in Philosophy, to Dean of College and Graduate Women and Associate Professor of Philosophy; of Mr. William DeWeese Cairns from Instructor in Mathematics to Associate Professor of Mathematics; of Miss Lila Julia Wickwire from Teacher in the Women's Gymnasium to Instructor in Physical Training.

The change in the general administration of the Women's Department, indicated by Dr. Fitch's title, has been already explained. With this appointment is naturally connected that of Mrs. Edith Cole Fargo as Dean of Academy Women. While this is a new appointment, it does not indicate an increase in the

administrative force of the Women's Department, as Mrs. Fargo simply replaces, in that respect, Miss Mary Theodosia Currier. The distinct responsibility for the Academy women, however, is one of the changes involved in the reorganization of the Women's Department. Dr. Fitch continues her assistance of the President in his teaching, and in this particularly difficult position of associate teacher has attained a very decided success. She also takes up, with the present year, the very important required freshman course in English Bible, which Professor Bosworth felt that he ought not longer to carry. The work which Dr. Fitch lays down as Secretary to the President is taken by Miss Flora Bridges, A. B. Oberlin College 1887, A. M. 1888, who, for reasons of health, comes from her important position as Dean of Women in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota. The College is fortunate in securing for even so short a time in this work the services of an experienced teacher and administrator.

Professor Kemper Fullerton comes to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Julius August Bewer. Professor Fullerton brings to us the full fruit of his study in Princeton College, Union Theological Seminary, and the University of Berlin, and of thirteen years of rare success in teaching and of the most vital and delightful personal relations in Lane Theological Seminary. The College has every reason to congratulate itself upon this appointment. Mr. Horner and Mr. Lindquist return to their teaching in the Conservatory after the year's leave of absence already noted. The appointment of Mr. William Eugene Mosher as Instructor in German, while it appears technically as a new appointment, is not strictly to be so regarded, as Mr. Mosher went to his two years of European study from three years of teaching in the Academy. Mr. Mosher's work abroad has been of the highest quality, and he returns with a well-earned doctorate from the University of Halle. The appointment of Mr. Mosher and the return of Professor Abbott bring the work of the German department back once more to its normal status. But the

classes in German have been so largely elected the present year that it has been necessary to ask Mrs. Swing again to take some extra teaching in German, and to appoint Miss Grace Tenney, of the class of 1899, to take one division of first-year German. It is not improbable that the German classes are somewhat unusually large the present year, because full work in German was not offered last year, in the absence of the head of the department. But, on the other hand, the present increase may continue permanent. In that case a regular additional appointment would be called for. The possibility is discussed in a later extract from Professor Abbott's report. The vacancy caused by the leave of absence of Miss Mary Eleanor Barrows was filled by the appointment of Mr. Harry James Smith, a graduate of Williams College, who comes to us after experience as an assistant at Williams, and from graduate work in Harvard University.

The appointments of Mr. Russell Parsons Jameson, of the class of 1900, of Mr. Roy Vernon Hill, of the class of 1902, of Mr. John Ebenezer Wirkler, of the class of 1903, A. M. 1904, and of Mr. Henry S. Huntington, Jr., a graduate of Yale University, also do not mean enlargement of the teaching force; they are appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations respectively of Mr. Seeley Kelley Tompkins, Mr. Wilfred Hobson Sherk, Mr. Dudley Billings Reed, and Mr. Charles Sutphin Pendleton. The work done by Mr. Reed as Academy coach is now taken by Mr. Jameson. Mrs. Antoinette Beard Harroun was appointed to take the place of Miss Alice Chipman McDaniels, during the latter's leave of absence. Mr. James Seymour Luckey takes Mr. Carl A. Zeller's place as Assistant in the Physical Laboratory, and in addition, is to take charge, it will be noted, of two of the increased number of sections of freshman mathematics required by the large growth in that class. Mr. Luckey, although a member of the class of 1904, has had extended and successful experience in teaching, so that he does not bring to his freshman teaching an untried hand. Mr. Roy Vernon Hill, who also takes

one section of freshman mathematics, has just come from two years of successful work in the High School at Jamestown, New York. The appointment of Miss Antoinette Putnam Metcalf has already been noted in connection with the Librarian's report, as indicating a significant advance in the work of the Library. The appointment of Mr. William Cleland Clancy is required on account of the large number of men electing work at the gymnasium. The appointment of Miss Lora D. Fowler, of the physical training class of 1900, to give a part of her time to the supervision of public school work in gymnastics, will increase the practical efficiency of the Teachers' Course in Physical Training.

Organization

The alumni may be interested in a further word concerning the inner organization of the College. The internal work of the College is carried on through an organization of faculties and councils, with numerous standing committees. The General Faculty is made up of all professors, associate and assistant professors, and instructors of the Theological Seminary, the College, and the Academy, and all full professors of the Conservatory of Music. The permanent full professors in each department constitute the Council of that department. The councils in each case have in charge all matters of appointment and budget, and recommendations from department councils pass through the General Council to the Trustees. The standing committees of the councils and faculties are intended to make certain that every side of the internal work of the College is regularly looked after, and, at the same time, to distribute as equably as may be this committee work among the various members of the Faculty. This very democratic arrangement has secured to the College two things of very great value: In the first place, through frequent and free discussion, a far greater unification of the entire teaching force than could be in any other way attained; and in the second place, the personal thought and experience of many dif-

ferent men coming from different institutions and environments.

The full list of committees of the Faculty, as elected for the year 1904-05, is printed elsewhere in the report, as showing the complete organization of the Faculty, and giving information which may occasionally be of value both to the Board of Trustees and to the alumni. The wide range of interests for which the Faculty must care is also clearly shown in this outline of its committee organization. The Faculty committees are now elected just before the meeting of the Board of Trustees, so that the committees of the two bodies have the same term of service. The joint committees of the Trustees and the Faculty on Endowment, and New Buildings, have in some cases been enlarged since the last report, and are elsewhere reprinted, with the additional names, for convenience of reference.

The President's dinner to the Faculty was given this year on February 5, and proved again a pleasant reminder of both the unity and the many-sidedness of the work in which we are all engaged.

Reports

The reports of the individual professors, taken up in the order of academic seniority, contain numerous items of interest to the Trustees and the constituency of the College. Mrs. Johnston, Professor of *Mediæval History and of Art*, calls attention to the increasing satisfaction with which her work is done, on account of the removal of her classes from the crowded room in Peters Hall to the first floor of Sturges Hall. The change makes it possible better to care for and to exhibit the illustrative material in her classes in Art, and at the same time to admit to her lectures a considerable number from the community who could not be so well accommodated before. This is certainly, as Mrs. Johnston implies, a legitimate, valuable, and inexpensive form of university extension work. The concluding words of the report of Mrs. Johnston, who now out-ranks us all in seniority of service, will not be without interest to the friends of the College:

"In closing this report, I am moved to say that, with a background of thirty-four years of observation and experience, the present outlook of our College seems to me very hopeful. The wise and careful management of our finances, the vigorous and progressive administration in all departments, the harmony and good cheer in the Faculty, are an earnest of future growth and usefulness."

A similar note is struck by Professor Albert A. Wright, in his report for the Departments of *Geology and Zoology*, who begins by saying: "Never in my work have I had more successful or enjoyable classes than in 1903-04. In several cases the inspiring influence of a few superior students upon the whole class was advantageously illustrated. The College was generous to the department both this year and last in increasing the number of microscopes, so that now sections of thirty students can work at the same time with essentially equal outfits." On account of the leave of absence of Mr. Lynds Jones, a part of his classes will be omitted for the year. The other part will be carried by Mr. Baird, whose work in the zoological laboratory has been a distinct gain for the department.

The following two paragraphs from Professor Wright's report ought certainly to be presented entire. It is hard to make the appeal for a new building more emphatic than it is made by the simple presentation of the facts these paragraphs contain:

"The college museum was removed during the summer vacation to Bradley Auditorium in the third story of Peters Hall. All the cases but three were removed from the library building, and the specimens which had been previously scattered in various corners, attics, and cellars of other buildings were brought together in Peters Hall. Five weeks of my own time were spent in the removal and partial re-arrangement of the material in its new position, but much more work will be necessary before it can bear critical inspection, or be profitably opened to the public. It is a great improvement to have the museum all together in a light and dry place, even though the cases are far too few to protect and display it all. The laboratories and teaching rooms of the department must still remain in the library and chemical buildings, however, and it will be seen that the use of the collection for the instruction of students will be attended with many inconveniences.

"We possess a very valuable museum in Zoology, Geology and the related sciences. Constant inquiries are made for it by visitors and friends of the College. It is a stimulus to students, indispensable in instruction, and from its richness in several departments it has been visited by eminent scientists from this country and from abroad, the last being Dr. A. Smith Woodward, Keeper of Geology in the British Museum, author of the four volume catalogue of the fossil fishes in the British Museum, who was drawn here this summer by the fine collection of fish remains that were taken from the shales of this county, and within a few miles of Oberlin. The urgent need of a building planned for the purpose, which will adequately protect and exhibit our collections, and contain the teaching and work rooms of the departments involved, is evident to every one who views the situation."

Two paragraphs are taken from the report of the Professor of the *Harmony of Science and Revelation*, Professor G. Frederick Wright:

"My chief scientific publication during the year has been a lengthy paper in the *American Geologist* (Vol. XXXIII, April, 1904, pp. 205-222), on 'Evidence of the Agency of Water in the Distribution of the Loess in the Missouri Valley.' This is the result of very important observations in the field during 1903, bringing to light the startling fact that during the closing stages of the Glacial Period the Missouri River was for some time subject to annual floods two hundred feet in depth.

"Much of my time has been taken in preparing my course of Stone Lectures, to be given in Princeton in November of this year, on 'The Historical Character of the Old Testament,' in which I shall endeavor to shed, on many narratives in the Pentateuch, the light which I have obtained from my extended geological observations, and which I have been long delayed in getting adequately before the general public."

The report of Professor Albert H. Currier, of the Chair of *Homiletics* in the Theological Seminary, makes it clear that he is steadily taking pains to increase the value and interest of his courses in one of the subjects which it is most difficult to teach. He has made several notable additions during the past year to his previous lectures.

The Professor of *History*, Professor Lyman Bronson Hall, records his satisfaction that after so many years of planning and waiting, the past year was the first to see his whole time given to

historical teaching. Professor Hall's rather unique course in Current Events has proved increasingly popular and valuable the past year. While grateful for the liberality of the Trustees and the Library Committee in their appropriation, he still feels that the great hindrances to his work are "the lack of books, especially the lack of promptness in securing the best new books, and the lack of duplicates of many of the most useful historical works in the library, and the lack of maps, especially detailed and large scale maps, of England and America."

Professor Frank Fanning Jewett, of the Department of *Chemistry*, notes two special gains in that department during the past year: the appointment of Mr. W. H. Chapin to give his full time as Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, and the enlargement of the work of that department by the introduction of a course in electro-chemistry. The addition of Mr. Chapin to the teaching force makes it possible to keep the laboratory open from morning till evening, and not, as hitherto, at a few appointed periods of time. Concerning the course in electro-chemistry, Professor Jewett says:

"Electricity is now so important an agent in the carrying on of many chemical analyses, as well as in the commercial production of so many and so important chemicals, that it can no longer be neglected in such a course of chemical instruction as we are qualified to give our students. It is probable that the department will need to ask for assistance in the more complete equipment of the electro-chemical laboratory, which has just been opened."

For the Department of *Greek*, Professor Charles Beebe Martin reports that "the most important feature of the year was the establishment of a course in elementary Greek, which in one year prepares for the Greek of the freshman year. This course was elected by twenty, fifteen of whom completed satisfactorily the work of the year." It may be worth noting, incidentally, that the influence of the Rhodes scholarships, on account of the entrance requirements at Oxford University, seems likely to be thrown somewhat strongly in favor of the Greek in our Amer-

ican colleges, as well as of the Latin and Mathematics. It is much to be desired that some regular appropriation should be made for greatly increasing the available material for the work in classical archæology. The small fees which can with any justice be charged in such courses, and the receipts from an occasional Art Exhibition, are quite too precarious to permit the really needed growth; though truly remarkable results have been attained through the enthusiasm of the teachers interested. Professor Martin shares the conviction of the Librarian, of the need of larger appropriations for books for the more immediate use of instructors.

During the absence of the head of the department, Professor Frederick Anderegg, the Department of *Mathematics* was in charge of Associate Professor William DeWeese Cairns. On account of Professor Anderegg's absence, the full elective work of the department was not offered; but those elective courses most important for continuing the higher elective work of the present year were given. Professor Cairns recommends that the course in Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry, and that in Surveying, be given each year, instead of alternate years, as at present, for two reasons: "More students now apply for the work than can be cared for with the efficiency that is desirable, and it is often the case that a student who comes just for a year does not find the particular course that he wishes to elect, offered that year." He adds:

"The appropriation for library purposes was devoted to the purchase of *Die Encyklopädie der Mathematischen Wissenschaften*, which collates under the supervision of the most eminent mathematicians the chief results of modern mathematics. The money voted for the purchase of surveying instruments has given a transit, a compass, two levels, and some smaller apparatus; it supplies a much-needed addition to the equipment."

The report of Dr. Fred Eugene Leonard as Professor of *Physiology and Physical Training* covers a field less familiar than that of most of the departments, and may perhaps well be given

this year, on that account, entire. It throws, also, an important side light on the way in which Oberlin's influence is extending in this matter of physical training:

"During the first semester of the year 1903-04 I gave courses in human anatomy, advanced gymnastics (physical training 3), the theory of physical training, and the history of physical training—a total of nine hours a week in the class room or on the gymnasium floor; and in the second semester courses in physiology and hygiene, advanced gymnastics (physical training 4), and the literature of physical training—a total of ten hours. From the end of November until the Easter recess I also conducted a training class for teachers and squad leaders in the Men's Gymnasium, meeting them one hour a week for practice, and gave during the winter a course of twelve lessons in fencing to juniors and seniors in the Teachers' Course, and another of twenty lessons (ten to each class) in exercises on apparatus to these same young women in the spring. Physical examinations occupied ten hours a week throughout the first semester, and were given at intervals during the second. An office hour was kept between four and five o'clock daily, except on Saturdays.

"On the afternoon of January 30th I read a paper on 'Physical Training in the Schools of Germany and Sweden' before members of the Cleveland Physical Education Association, and this was afterwards published in the June and July numbers of *Mind and Body*. Dr. Hanna and I were both invited to join, as charter members, in the formation of an 'American Society for Research in Physical Education.' Dr. Hanna is one of two women in the list of twenty-two members, and I have been made a member of the Executive Committee for three years. At the first meeting of the Society, held in Boston, April 1st and 2d, we were both present, and I presented a paper on 'The Beginnings of Modern Physical Training in Europe,' which appears in the June number of the *American Physical Education Review*. I have also made regular contributions to the departments of Bibliography and News Notes in the same *Review*, as for several years past, assuming responsibility for the contents of four German periodicals.

"Last spring, in view of repeated requests from those in charge of the Department of Physical Training at the St. Louis Exposition, it seemed best to send on something illustrating and describing the work done for men in Oberlin College. Two large framed sheets were therefore prepared in April, one of them containing views of Warner Gymnasium and the athletic fields, and the other floor plans of the building with printed text explaining its main features and the plan of work adopted, and giving

some facts regarding our facilities for athletics and our method of control. Much of the material used had already appeared in the pamphlet published by the College a few years ago under the title 'Physical Training for Men in Oberlin College,' and since the original edition of this was almost exhausted a second one was printed in June, for distribution among prospective students and others likely to be interested in this phase of our college life.

"Most of the summer was spent in literary work in Oberlin, and some of its fruits will appear in print in various periodicals during the current year, e. g., an article on 'Adolf Spiess, the Founder of School Gymnastics in Germany,' in the November *Mind and Body*, and another on 'Per Henrik Ling, and His Successors at the Stockholm Normal School of Gymnastics,' in the December number of the *American Physical Education Review*."

Professor John R. Wightman, Professor of the *Romance Languages and Literatures*, speaks of the important advance made in that department for the last year, in that for the first time it was able to command the full time of two professors. Two other points of special interest are brought out in his report:

"An innovation of the year was the inviting of Professor André Michel, of the Louvre, Paris, to give a lecture before the students and general public in French. The lecture, which was upon 'The French Cathedrals,' was copiously illustrated and proved quite successful. Already steps have been taken to secure a lecture of a similar character from another noted Frenchman, M. Brentano, of the Arsenal Library, Paris. It is hoped that we may make some such lecture in French a yearly event of the Department. Our French Circle has this year entered into affiliation with the 'Alliance Française,' and has begun its meetings with increased interest and numbers."

A single extract ought to be made from the report of Professor Albert Temple Swing, of the Chair of *Church History* in the Seminary:

"Being now in the twelfth year of this work, I may say that the aim has been in all these years to strengthen the scholarly features of the department and keep it in touch with the best of the newer movements. In this direction I published this year the *Outline of the Doctrinal Development in the Western Church*, based on the *Dogmengeschichte* of Friedrich Loofs, which, after corrections and enlargements, will later be given to the public."

Professor Louis Francis Miskovsky, Principal of the *Slavic* Department, could hardly help emphasizing the great need of some more adequate provision for its financial support. The College, of course, has never assumed the financial responsibility for this department, and could not wisely do so. But Professor Miskovsky's remark remains thoroughly justified when he says:

"Truly the more than three million citizens of Slavic extraction in the United States furnish an excellent opportunity for Congregational Christians to do some useful and needed work in foreign missions at home."

In the absence of the head of the Department of *German* for further study abroad, it was not attempted to offer the full work in that department last year. Professor Abbott's full statement of the equipment which Dr. Mosher brings to the department and of the present conditions of the department should here find place:

"The appointment in June of Dr. W. E. Mosher as Instructor in German has met an urgent need, long felt. Dr. Mosher comes to the department with strong equipment. He took the degree of A. B. at Oberlin College in 1899, taught German in our Academy from 1899 to 1903. The summer of 1900 he spent in Germany. He attended the summer course at Marburg in 1902, studied at the University of Berlin 1902-03, at the University of Halle 1903-04. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Halle in August, 1904. Dr. Mosher is a teacher of unusual power, a scholar of superior ability and attainment, and a man of high ideals and great force of character.

"Permit me to call your attention to the condition of the department as we enter upon the work of the present year. The large number of students has made it necessary to form three sections (81 students) besides those taught by Dr. Mosher and myself. By a temporary arrangement Mrs. Swing is teaching two of these, and Miss Grace Tenney one. Even with this arrangement the sections in second and third year German are too large for the best work. In my judgment a section in these elementary grades should not contain over twenty-five students, whereas the facts show that four of the sections contain thirty or more. Only by daily individual drill can the accurate, thorough work be done which is the aim of the department. For this a reasonably small number in a section is an absolute necessity. Twelve hours of teaching in college German is being done outside the regular teaching force. To the courses offered, another course, of at least two hours, should be added: a course

in review of grammar and elementary composition. This would meet the need of a considerable number of students who come to us each year with indifferent preparation. These students have read enough to meet the requirements of our third and fourth year work, but have not sufficient knowledge of grammatical principles, of simple conversation and of prose composition to enable them to carry the work of our advanced classes. If, then, we add two hours to the twelve hours now being provided for by extra teaching, we have fourteen hours—full work for a third teacher. May I add that the correction of written exercises in the first, second, and third year classes consumes so much time that fourteen hours means very heavy work for a teacher. It seems imperative that a third teacher be appointed for next year."

It has been a constant surprise to the head of the Department of *Physics and Astronomy* that so many students have desired to elect the very difficult advanced courses in Physics. The amount of work carried by the department with the help of two assistants, who are supposed to give only part time, is indicated, when one takes account of what the implied laboratory work means, by the single statement with which Professor Charles E. St. John's report begins:

"During the past year the work in this department consisted of the five-hour course in general Physics, the four-hour course in Electricity and Magnetism, the four-hour course in Heat and Light, and the three-hour course in Astronomy, all throughout the year. The class in general Physics was divided into three sections for laboratory work, and the class in Astronomy worked in one section. It would probably have been quite impossible to carry so large an amount of work if the assistants had not really enthusiastically given more time than the College could fairly require from them."

Dr. Simon Fraser MacLennan, Professor of *Philosophy and Psychology*, states feelingly the difficulties that the college instructor in the department of Philosophy must face, as compared with the university instructor, and calls special attention to the fact that "the struggle to be a contributor to the science of his own department and not merely an expositor, is much more severe for the collegian than for the university man. The collegian has a wider range of work, is subjected to greater strain, has poorer

facilities than the university man, and is subject to the additional hardship of being in centers less evident to the general eye than is he of the university. And yet it cannot be doubted that the college teacher, if he is to deal fairly by his department, must keep in touch with the progressive movements of his own special work." That Dr. MacLennan, in spite of the very heavy amount of work he has carried, has not allowed himself to be kept from original work, is shown by this further statement of his literary work for the year: "Extended reviews of Knox's *Fundamental Proofs of the Christian Religion*, Royce's *World and the Individual*, an article entitled "The Fundamental Problem of Religion," all published or to be published in the *American Journal of Theology*; a contribution (upon request) to the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago; a review of Professor Bradley's *Appearance and Reality*, published in the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods*." It is only fair to say that, in the judgment of the President, Dr. MacLennan has been doing some notable constructive philosophical thinking in connection with the most promising and vital philosophical movement of our time. Justice cannot be done Dr. MacLennan without bringing out with explicit clearness the absolutely pressing need of some further assistance in Experimental Psychology. Dr. MacLennan's own careful statement on this point deserves to be reproduced.

"The increased number of students makes it impossible to carry the arrangement for a longer period. During the year 1903-04 there were registered in the required courses in Philosophy the following numbers: Psychology, 113; Ethics, 94; Introduction, 46. This present semester there are 126 students of Psychology. In Mathematics, in English, etc., the increase of attendance has led to increased sections with a consequent increase of the departmental force. Were the same method followed in the required courses in Philosophy, an additional instructor capable of carrying those courses would be a necessity. It has seemed wisest, however, not to make such a demand, both on account of the improbability of such an addition being possible at present, and because it has been found that the significance of the course for the class as a whole is greater

where it is handled as a single organization. The complement of this arrangement, however, is a seriously increased burden in arranging for individual daily recitations and for the intellectual discipline which alone makes a required course worth while. As will be evident, oral recitation is out of the question, and a brief written exercise at the beginning of the hour must be resorted to. This, in turn, demands some eight hours labor each week for examining and grading these exercises. Without the written recitation the class could not be conducted except with division. With it an increasing amount of mechanical work is thrown upon the teacher's hands. Apart from this, seven years' experience with the written exercise has convinced me of its great pedagogical value. It has insured definiteness and thoroughness in daily preparation and has been an important drill in the art of precise exposition. I believe, therefore, that the present method of conducting the required classes in philosophy should be continued, but that adequate provision should be made for the efficient handling of the mechanical side of the work."

If to this situation there is added the consideration of the amount of time taken for the preparation for the psychological laboratory, I think it can hardly be doubted that the need of an assistant here is probably greater, on the whole, than that in any other department. It should be remembered that Dr. Fitch's teaching brings relief to the President's work in this department, but not to Dr. MacLennan.

Professor William George Caskey, of the Department of *Oratory and Rhetoric*, calls special attention in his report to the fact that the greatest growth of the department is in the direction of debate.

"Six years ago it was with difficulty that a team could be found to meet our rival for that year in the League Debate. This year there were 35 entries for the first preliminary. A valued Faculty committeeman said to me recently: 'The best thing about the debate interest is that it has a steady growth among the students and can be counted on to continue.' Our effort has been, for the past four years, to create an interest in debate among the literary societies. That effort is being rewarded. My courses in argumentation and debate are not largely elected, but I notice that it is the men trained in these courses that are shaping the character of the society debating. The text and reference books used in class are found in the hands of many who never take the courses. The

work with seminary men is as satisfactory work as I am permitted to do. The needs are there so vital and the men are mature enough to know the importance of what is attempted. The work is a pleasure among such men."

Professor Frederick Orville Grover, of the Department of *Botany*, reports that "during the past year two new courses have been offered which it was hoped would add much to the strength of the department. The results in attendance and interest seem to have warranted the expectation. The new courses are a three-hour course in *Organic Evolution* and a two-hour course in *Dendrology*. These two courses numbered 57, making a total registration in the department of 131; a total increase over the previous year of 98½%. The systematic collection and study of some of the more difficult members of the Lorain County flora, which has been in progress during the past three years, has been continued. Over 150 marked specimens of oaks, willows, and thorns, among others, are being studied in the field. To aid the class in *Dendrology* in the identification of trees in winter, the head of the department prepared during the year '*A Preliminary Key to the Trees of the Northern United States*,' based upon their winter characters. This enables the identification in winter of about 100 of the more common trees. So far as he knows, it is the first key of the kind to appear." While the new quarters of the Botanical Department in the Lincoln House are for the most part as satisfactory as could be expected, the lighting of the middle of the rooms is found to be much poorer than in the Finney House, from which the department has had to be moved to make room for the new Chapel building.

Professor Charles Henry Adams Wager's analysis of the situation in the *English* Department, seems to me so just that I venture to put his report before the Trustees in its entirety. It represents the ideal, certainly, towards which the College should steadily work in the development of this department.

"Permit me to bring to your attention what seems to me to be the most urgent need of the Department of English: the appointment of an

Associate Professor, to be responsible for the work in Composition and to offer certain much-needed elective courses in Composition and Literature. In the former there are but two one-hour elective courses offered. A thorough course in the Theory and History of Rhetoric, for example, is greatly to be desired. The number of sections in required composition must be increased rather than diminished, and the services of two instructors cannot therefore be spared. In Literature the need of larger equipment is still more pressing. The History of English Literature, the fundamental course in the department, and the course that is always largely elected, is taught at present in two sections of upwards of sixty each. There are obviously certain courses that a self-respecting department is obliged to provide for the benefit of such students as seek special and thorough training in the subject. This implies that certain generally popular courses shall be offered at most only in alternate years, and when offered that they shall be so largely elected as to interfere with their efficiency. Such is the course in the Elizabethan Drama, which this year contains more than 100 students. Moreover, there are certain courses, for example, the Eighteenth Century Literature, American Literature, the History of Criticism, the History and Theory of Prose Fiction, that cannot be offered at all. It seems to me undesirable, too, that in so fundamental a subject as Literature, and one that touches so many persons, our advanced students should be limited to the point of view of a single teacher. In this respect I fear that Oberlin is not abreast of other colleges of her rank. It gives me pleasure to say that the regrettable gaps in the English section of the Library are gradually being filled, and the work of the department, in consequence, greatly facilitated."

The report of the Professor of *Economics and Sociology*, Professor Ernest Ludlow Bogart, also shows the pressure of the increasing number of students, and the great desirability generally felt by the Faculty of further assistance in this important department. The report also contains impressive illustration of the library needs along the lines of research. The report follows:

"For the Department of Economics and Sociology, I have the pleasure of reporting continued interest on the part of the students and increase in the size of the classes. There are registered in the courses given by me this semester 162, as against 123 at the same time last year, of whom 125 are men. This fact emboldens me to urge a request which I made in my last report, namely: that an assistant be provided who could give

at least a part of his time to this department, and thus permit the development of additional courses or the more frequent repetition of those which are now given only every two or four years. This and the ever recurrent need of more books are the two pressing needs of the department. One year ago I was assigned the field of Ohio State Finance, in a co-operative *Economic History of the United States*, to be written by a number of economists of this country. I have directed the work of the Economic Seminar into this channel, and with the help of the students have for over a year endeavored to collect the necessary materials. Owing to the complete lack of the early documents of Ohio in our library, and—so far—the impossibility of borrowing them elsewhere, it looks now as if this important piece of work will have to be dropped or given into other hands. This merely emphasizes the importance of having books that will permit independent research. We need not merely to buy new books but even more to fill up the yawning gaps in the older economic literature."

Professor Edward Alanson Miller, Professor of *Pedagogy*, reports an additional course in the Department of Pedagogy, on organization and administration of schools. The other courses given in the department are well elected, and Professor Miller feels that it is wholly desirable that he should soon be able to give his entire teaching time to this department, rather than to divide it, as at present, with some work in History.

Professor Kemper Fullerton, of the Department of the *Old Testament Language and Literature*, is offering the same courses as those given by Dr. Bewer, except that the courses in special introduction to the literature of the Old Testament and in Old Testament theology, will be treated in connection with a more general course in the History of Israel, running throughout the year.

The report of Dr. Charles Nelson Cole, of the Department of the *Latin Language and Literature*, brings out two changes in that department. The course in Roman Archæology and the Teachers' Training course are made to alternate from year to year; and a senior elective reading course, three hours a week, has been added to the courses previously given. This has been

made possible by the appointment of Mr. Lord as Instructor in Latin and Greek, and the transfer to him of two sections of the freshman Latin. Mr. Lord's appointment has also made possible the introduction of work in Prose Composition for all freshman classes, to the very evident strengthening of the course. Professor Cole believes that the standard of work throughout the department is slowly but steadily being raised.

The full statistics concerning the numbers and changes in enrolment in the different departments is contained in the full *table of instruction units* in the Secretary's report. The increases in the amount of instruction in Zoölogy and Chemistry are particularly striking. The increase in Zoölogy is no doubt largely due to the fact that those courses have been made accessible to students earlier in their course than was formerly the case, and in Chemistry, to the improved equipment, extended curriculum, and enlarged teaching force in that department.

It will be noted that the Secretary's report also brings out the fact that the Faculty has been increased during the past year, largely on account of the greater number of students, by ten teachers of all grades.

Methods

It has long been the policy of the College to make the head of each department primarily responsible for the largest possible results in that department. The methods of instruction, therefore, have not become a cut and dried system, but each head of department has been left free to work out in his own individual way the methods which he regarded as best adapted to the most thorough work in his own line. While no doubt the departments have not all been equally successful, on the whole the results seem to justify this general plan. The increasing amount of work of a genuinely seminar kind in the courses in the Theological Department is particularly worth noting. It is true, as it ought to be in a graduate department, that no severer work is done any-

where in connection with the College than is done in some of the courses offered in the Theological Seminary. A general survey of the reports makes clear, of course, the pressure everywhere arising from the very growth of the College—pressure for additional assistants, pressure for recitation rooms, pressure for enlarged library equipment. The very source of our need is thus, nevertheless, a real cause of encouragement.

The President looks forward to the time when he can take the opportunity for a more thorough acquaintance with the inside work of the College than has perhaps been had in years by any single person connected with the College. He hopes in time to be able to know, with an accuracy to which he cannot at all now pretend, the work of the College in all its directions. Such a thorough mastery of the internal conditions ought to make it possible to insure the highest educational economy.

ALUMNI

The alumni of a college should always form the very heart of its natural constituency, and are quite certain, ultimately, to be the determining element in its spirit and policy. They certainly deserve explicit recognition in the report of the President.

Necrology

The Obituary Record of the Alumni of Oberlin College for the year 1903-04 was carefully prepared by Mr. Luther D. Harkness, and published as one of the regular bulletins of the College. It contains concise sketches of forty-seven alumni who have died during the college year; *i. e.*, the list does not contain, it should be noted, those who have died since Commencement. The number of deaths is naturally the largest ever included in the necrology. The classes thus broken in upon range from 1838 to 1903, and the ages at death from twenty-five years to ninety-two years. Twenty-two of those whose deaths are here recorded reached the age of seventy or over, and thirteen the age of eighty or over. Professor Root notes that the Rev. Elisha B. Sherwood of St. Joseph, Mis-

souri, of the Theological class of 1836, remains, as for some years, the senior alumnus. The full list of names follows:

George Athearn Adams, '47.
Robert Bruce Bagby, '74.
Archibald McCullum Ball, '44.
Joseph Hotchkiss Barnum, '54.
Francis George Blanshard, '96.
Hannah Maria Boardman, '49.
Minnie Loretta Cheesman, '73.
Charles Henry Churchill, '52.
Edward Partridge Clisbee, '49.
Lois Mary Church *Cowles*, '58.
Matthias Day, '48.
Daniel Fowler DeWolf, '67.
Amos Dresser, '39.
Ann Jane Gray *Dresser*, '50.
Charlotte Pearl Halstead *Fairchild*, '62.
Amelia Lodema Ferris, '74.
Henrietta R. James *Fowler*, '62.
Martha Matilda Miner *Fraser*, '63.
Claudius Buchanan French, '83.
Harry Norman Frost, '01.
George Washington Hall, '50.
William Andrew Hobbs, '76.
Ward Isaac Hunt, '47.
Merton Horr Jameson, '96.
Thomas Jones, '85.
Thomas Whitley Jones, '57.
Abbie Ruth Skinner *Kendall*, '51.
Benjamin Franklin Koons, '74.
Malcolm Acton Laughbaum, '03.
Moses Maynard Longley, '42.
John Lynch, '51.
Martha A. Williams *Mabbs*, '42.
Victor Ebenezer McConnoughay, '87.
Ermina E. Morse *McCormick*, '59.
Hettie Phinney Carpenter *Morse*, '88.
Albert Moser, '92.
Chloe Bradley Newton, '47.
Ida May Hicks *Nichols*, '94.

Edna Thompson *Robbins*, '83.
Giles Waldo Shurtleff, '59.
James Lawrence Smith, '38.
Mattie Eleanor Davies *Spensley*, '78.
Ruth Maria Tracy *Strong*, '84.
Thomas DeSaliere Tucker, '65.
Mary Caroline Waterbury, '51.
Louise Clark *Westervelt*, '73.
Delia Ray Whipple *Wheelock*, '53.

It is impossible to review the sketches of these lives without being impressed anew with the great and useful work which it has been given the College to do through its alumni.

Growing Influence

The College is beginning to feel the rewards of its seventy years of service, in the manifest growing strength and influence of its body of alumni. While it can still claim, of course, in this respect, only a small constituency, compared with some of the much older eastern universities, it can gratefully recognize the results already achieved by its graduates. It was interesting, for example, to have brought out so strongly at the recent meeting of the American Board, in a paper presented by Dr. Gregg of Colorado Springs, on "The Contribution of Western Colleges to Foreign Missions," that Oberlin's contribution here had been much larger than that of any other western college. A recent statistical inquiry made by *The Congregationalist* also shows that Oberlin now leads all the colleges of Congregational affiliation in the number of men sent into the ministry. A still more notable fact came out in connection with the meeting of the National Council of Congregational Churches at Des Moines. The roll of regular delegates to the Council, elected by local Conferences and by State Associations all over the country, shows that Oberlin contributed from its alumni almost exactly one-seventh of the entire delegated attendance,—a striking indication, certainly, of the present influence of the College in the denomination. The fact, of course, is not in any way to be emphasized as against the interests of other

colleges. Nothing can be further from the thought or desire of the College than the pressing of any such separate college interest. The fact is mentioned simply as a gratifying indication of the actual and natural present influence of the alumni. The facts already noted are in the line of Oberlin's previous natural strength. It is quite as interesting to recognize the increasing variety of work into which the graduates of the College are entering, and the plainly growing financial strength of the alumnal body. While our alumni still number few of large wealth, compared with the alumnal rolls of eastern universities, the College may still look for gifts from its alumni, steadily increasing in number and amount as the years go on.

I may venture to express again my most earnest hope that with the gradual paying up of the Reunion subscriptions, the *Living Endowment Union* may come to include a very large proportion of all our alumni, who shall count it a privilege to include the College in the list of their regular annual benefactions, whether large or small. For I am thoroughly persuaded that it would be a very sorry day for American education, when our great colleges and universities should become entirely dependent upon a few donors of prodigious wealth. For their own internal health, for the preservation of a sense of manly independence, and above all, for the sake of the contribution of many personal lives, those institutions that intend to do really vital work in education need to have a large number of constant givers of comparatively small sums. It should not be forgotten that money that can be depended upon in this way from year to year represents the interest on very much larger sums, and has power to contribute essentially to the efficiency and success of the college work. If even half of our alumni could be counted upon to have even a small part in this work, some exceedingly important needs of the College could be regularly met at once.

The alumni may become, besides, the means of deeply interesting others in the work of the College and putting the Trustees

and Faculty in touch with these, who may be able to give in much larger sums than the alumni who have first won their interest. It is quite impossible for either the Trustees or the Faculty to have the breadth and closeness of acquaintance with possible donors that is required if the largest needs of the College are to be at all adequately met. May it not be expected that the alumni will have definitely in mind this great possible service which they can render to their alma mater? These are the natural, normal, most hopeful, and most permanent lines of financial growth for the College.

Closer Relations

But if such results as those just suggested are to be obtained by any college from its alumni, they must follow careful and persistent effort on the part of the College to keep in the closest possible touch with its alumni. To this end, for a number of years, the College has been regularly sending out to all its alumni every year copies of the college catalogue and of the annual reports, and every fifth year a copy of the quinquennial record. The catalogue may seem to many of the alumni a rather formidable document, but so much care has now been given by the Secretary to its arrangement that surely by the use of the table of contents and of the index, the answers to the most important inquiries concerning the College can be readily found. It is hoped that the alumni may be able to make definite use of the catalogue in many cases, in interesting prospective students. Some of the alumni have become, in this respect, important recruiting agents for the College. It is the aim of the President and the other officers of the College to give in the annual reports as clear and comprehensive surveys as possible of the work of the College during the year covered by the reports. The President tries to make his report a complete and accurate history of the year, that can be counted upon to include every important fact. Not all portions of the report, of course, can be equally interesting to all. But it is hoped that the alumni generally may take the time at least to

turn over the pages of the report, and so be able to note the points which are of most interest to them individually.

The regular meetings of the various Alumni Associations, to which a representative of the Faculty is usually sent, remain, of course, among the most direct and helpful ways of maintaining and stimulating interest in the College. Besides the President, Professors Johnston, Root, and Miller have represented the College at such meetings during the past year.

An important step in the direction of these closer relations with the alumni, it is believed, has been taken in the establishment of the *Alumni Magazine*, under the special editorship of two of the alumni, Mr. Louis E. Lord, of the class of 1897, and Mrs. Helen White Martin, of the class of 1887. The editors intend to make the magazine a real mirror of those aspects of the college life which will be of most interest to the alumni. A "Question Box" has been included in the plans of the magazine, in order to give opportunity for the frankest inquiries on the part of the alumni. The President will try, in this department of the magazine, either directly, or indirectly through other members of the Faculty, to meet these inquiries with equal frankness. As a mere matter of policy, if there were no other consideration, the President is thoroughly persuaded that in the long run no gain is made by an attempt to cover up from the natural constituency of the College any facts that for the present may seem uncomfortable, provided the close personal relations necessarily involved in educational work are carefully respected and duly guarded.

The general Committee on Commencement have long been trying to devise means of making the *Alumni Day* at Commencement more interesting and profitable. At their suggestion, at the last Commencement, a new feature was added to the program of the morning exercises, in a concise review of the year by the President. It is hoped that some further gain may be made by the introduction from time to time, for discussion at that meeting, of some vital and practical topics of college policy. The President

is confident that the Commencement Committee, and the officers of the general Alumni Association, would welcome any suggestions from the alumni looking to increasing the interest of alumni day, or in any way strengthening the ties which bind the alumni to the College. One plan that has been followed with satisfaction for about a year by the alumni near Boston may be worth consideration in some other localities. A number of the alumni of Boston have planned to lunch together about once a month, it being understood that no extra expense is attempted in connection with the occasion.

It may be expected that the putting of the care of the alumni list and record in immediate connection with the other work of the Secretary, may also help to keep the College as a whole in closer touch with its graduates.

It would seem very desirable that at least as soon as the 75th anniversary of the College, another alumni record, similar to the "Semi-Centennial Register," should be prepared. Many of the facts for such a record are already in hand. Probably a sufficient number of alumni would care to possess such a record to provide for the expense of issuing it. I am even inclined to think, with President James of Northwestern University, that a similar record of all who have ever matriculated in connection with the College department, would be a very profitable college enterprise. It not infrequently happens that some of the warmest friends of the College are to be found in the ranks of those who have had only a comparatively short period of residence at the College.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

These Committees stand, in a way, as intermediary between the alumni and friends of the College and the Trustees and Faculty. The important reports already made by some of the Committees illustrate the large possible service that is here opened. The plan of Advisory Committees was originally instituted with the hope that it might secure the more direct and personal interest of a greater number of alumni and friends of the College than

could have membership in the Board of Trustees, and that the suggestions and recommendations of such comparatively outside committees might prove a genuine help to the respective interests under their special oversight. The entire list of committees is published with the list of Trustees and of Trustee Committees at the beginning of the *Annual Reports*, as an important part of the record of the year.

The President recommends that the present Trustee members of the several committees, whose terms regularly expire January 1, 1905, be continued for another term of three years. The vacancy in the chairmanship of the Committee on Modern Languages, caused by the death of General Giles Waldo Shurtleff, should of course be filled at this meeting.

STUDENTS

Attendance

The statistics of the Secretary's report set forth so fully the facts concerning the enrolment and the changes in enrolment that have occurred in the different parts of the College, that little more needs to be said about it here. It is to be noted in general that the enrolment of 1,618 last year was distinctly the largest in the history of the College, in spite of the fact that, on account of the previous plan of issuing the catalogue in the Fall, some preceding catalogues contained a larger apparent enrolment than the last catalogue; because under that plan the students of the Winter and Spring terms of the preceding year, and those of the Fall term in the year in which the Catalogue was issued were naturally all included. But this really meant the enrolment of most of the different students of both years, and so considerably swelled the total. The present year shows a still further increase over last year. The fact that the College Department increased nearly 50 per cent in three years is especially noteworthy. The slight diminution in the freshman enrolment the present year is partially, but not entirely, accounted for by the larger number

of students having special classification, all of whom, it should be remembered, are of full college rank, and a considerable number of whom might perhaps be wisely classed as freshmen, though not doing all the regular freshman work. It may be remarked in passing, that it is evidently highly desirable that as few students as possible should be put outside of the regular class organizations. The unattached condition of the "special student" is a hindrance in bringing him into close association with his fellow students and into hearty enjoyment of the student life and appreciation of its inner spirit.

This decrease in the freshman enrolment is, however, more than offset by the increase in the upper classes. The fact that the number of students admitted from other colleges to the upper classes of the College department has within four years increased more than 160 per cent, and that these students come from such a wide range of colleges, is evidence of the deepening influence of the College. The decrease in the freshman class, the reports from other colleges seem to indicate, is a quite general phenomenon throughout the college world. Our slight loss at this point is therefore not to be taken as due to local conditions. The large proportion (one-third of the freshman class) still admitted from the Academy is not to be overlooked, as showing how indispensable a feeder for the College department the Academy still remains.

The College has definitely assumed the responsibility, this year, for the issue of a directory of the entire student body, since the usefulness of such a directory the last two years had been well illustrated.

Breadth of Constituency

The breadth of the constituency of the College is still remarkably maintained, if it is not even extended. When one remembers that the statistics show that, on the average, two-thirds of the attendance of even our largest universities come from within a radius of one hundred miles, it is certainly a noteworthy fact

that Oberlin steadily brings a half of its students from outside the State of Ohio, and that such widely scattered schools and colleges as the Secretary's report indicates, are contributing to our enrolment. Few institutions of learning in the country have a better right to regard their constituency as really national.

Proportion of Women

It should be noted that the Secretary's statistics again indicate a loss for the last year in the proportion of men in the College department, though there was a slight gain in the attendance of men in the whole institution. As in the very nature of the case, it must be expected that a school of music or art would draw very much more largely upon women than men, and as the Theological Seminary, on the other hand, draws almost wholly upon men, a fairer comparison could perhaps be arrived at by confining the figures to the College and to the Academy. But even so, the figures for ten years show, on the whole, a gradual gain in the proportion of women, and for the last six years a steady though slight gain in that proportion from year to year. The actual numbers in these two departments for last year were 455 men and 483 women. Considering the four causes, to which reference was made in last year's report, which are continually operating in the best co-educational colleges to increase the proportion of women, this showing is probably not to be regarded as discouraging. At the same time, we ought definitely to face the manifest tendency—the tendency which in Boston University, for example, gave the women last year in the College department nearly double the enrolment of men. It is possible that in our own case the tendency to an increasing proportion of women in the entire institution might be partly checked by putting in force the suggestions already made as to certain changes in the Conservatory of Music. But at best this could not be expected to make any great difference in the totals. The growth of the Seminary will also do something toward increasing the proportion of men in the entire institution. It seems more important, in its bearing on this question, that some-

thing should be done to increase the natural proportion of men in the College department. The establishment of a teachers' course in physical training for men may naturally give a little help at this point. Greater help would undoubtedly come if the College were able to offer the more important part of the shop work of the first two years of the technical courses. This would enable a graduate of the College, without any disadvantage, to finish his technical course within two years of his graduation from the College, and it would quite certainly enable the College to attract to the College and to hold for the college course an increasing number of men looking to technical work. Further general courses in Science seem little likely to affect the problem, as most of the courses so added seem to have proved almost equally attractive to women and to men. But all these expedients can hardly set aside the results of natural causes here at work. And if we really believe that for the very sake of co-education it is important that the number of women in college should be at best but little in excess of the number of men, we should have to enter upon a definite policy of limiting in some way either the absolute number or the proportion of women to be admitted to the College. This would be a rather radical departure from previous usage, but it is a departure already made by some other institutions, and may well need to be carefully considered by us, if the recent trend proves more marked.

Health

Very few cases of serious illness have occurred in the student body during the past year; but some of the minor ailments have been quite prevalent. As has been indicated in previous reports, it is at this point quite as much as in really serious diseases, that the need of a college hospital is felt. I have wondered whether the more serious cases could not perhaps be best and most economically met by the possible endowment for the College of two or three beds in some one of the Cleveland hospitals, allowing a

more modest provision for the prompt isolation of cases of slighter ailments in a small hospital here.

Two deaths have occurred in the student body in the past year; those of Donald Horace McCray of Waterford, Pennsylvania, a member of the freshman class, on April 18, 1904, and of Edith Maud Miner, of Tacoma, Washington, a member of the junior class, who died of typhoid fever on April 20, 1904.

Athletics

But little needs to be added on the subject of athletics, to what is contained in the reports of the Directors of Gymnasiums, and the report of the College Secretary, acting as Graduate Manager. The generally good situation in this part of the student life, noted in last year's report, continues. In fact, our arrangements here are such—with members of the Faculty acting as Graduate Manager, as Coach, and as members of the Advisory Committee—that, if there is anything specially at fault, the College must be held directly responsible for it. Students cannot well be bought up for our athletic teams without our knowledge. But the pressure to have a winning team at any cost is still extravagantly felt by all the colleges, and to a degree beyond any rational defense. It seems as if the idea of these sports *as sports* had almost vanished. And we can hardly claim ourselves to be entirely free from this craze. Valuable help for the athletic interests may be expected from the recent formation of an "Oberlin 'Varsity Club," made up of wearers of the "O," that has for its object, among other things, "to promote a genuine athletic spirit, to act as an advisory council in athletics, and to extend Oberlin's interests abroad." Emphasis needs, also, still to be laid upon encouraging as large a variety as possible of athletic sports, and upon bringing, either into them or into regular physical exercise of some other kind, a much greater number of students. This is particularly desirable in the case of the women, where the number that it is possible to accommodate in the gymnasium is so limited.

Discipline

As last year, the reports of the Deans and the Directors indicate that there have been comparatively few cases requiring serious discipline, and with these it has been possible to deal quietly. There are certain things, however, in the regulation of the student life, that evidently need to be definitely faced in frank conference with the students. And I have confidence that the present year will show real advance at just this point. The opening of the present year has certainly shown, on the whole, an excellent spirit in the student body. There have not been lacking, doubtless, some indications of mistaken and misdirected student sentiment; but so far as the general position of the Faculty is a reasonable one, it may be trusted to make its way gradually into the convictions of the student body. There is no reason why Oberlin College ought not to be able to lead all the colleges of the country in establishing a universal tradition of a genuine and thorough-going democratic spirit, and in standing for the insistence that the definition of a gentleman within the College shall not be different from that without the College, except that the student—in the course of a liberal training—ought to have a surer sense of the more delicate implications of the honored name of gentleman than the ordinary man outside of College. One of the finest things in the history of Oberlin has been the comparative promptness and certainty with which the student body have responded to the presentation of any really worthy and high ideals. And we are not to be disappointed in this respect in the years to come. The desire of the students to add a more varied interest to the college life can certainly be met in such a way as not to endanger the proudest and worthiest traditions of our entire college history. This has already been achieved at a number of points within recent years.

Scholarship

The table of instruction units in the Secretary's report makes it sufficiently clear that it is not merely the easier courses which

are being elected. Some of the severest courses given in College, considering the nature of the subject covered, are among those most largely chosen. The influence of a few students of high ideals on scholarship is one of the most effective agencies in improving the scholarship of any class. But the main responsibility for securing thoroughness in scholarship must no doubt be laid upon the heads of the various departments. The Faculty Committee on Failure in Scholarship can do, and is doing, much; but at best they can hardly furnish more than a vigorous check upon poor work. The creation of really enthusiastic scholarship must rest with the individual teacher, and we certainly have no reason to believe that this responsibility is less felt than formerly.

Graduate Scholarships

The list of students holding graduate scholarships, for the year upon which we have just entered, is as follows:

- Mr. W. V. D. Blythe, '04, Chemistry.
- Mr. Russell Parsons Jameson, '00, Modern Languages.
- Mr. Herbert A. Sturges, '04, Mathematics and Physics.
- Miss Ruth A. Disbrow, '04, History.
- Miss Jessie M. Kelley, '99, English.
- Miss Alice R. Swing, A. B., 1899, Denison University, Germany.

It is interesting to notice that the graduate students are this year seeking to form a kind of class organization, that may give them something of the feeling of unity that the class organization gives under-graduate students.

Social and Religious Life

No marked changes have occurred, during the past year, in connection with the social life of the College. The religious life seems to have been wholesome and earnest. The work of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations has gone steadily on. Mr. J. E. Sprunger gave half his time as Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for the first

time, a General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association was elected,—Miss Georgia Carrothers, of the class of 1902. Miss Carrothers gives half her time to the work of the Association, and began her work with the second semester of last year. Mr. Sprunger is to give his entire time to the work of the Association for the coming year. The work of the year showed especially large gains in various lines in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association; and the Young Women's Association showed the clear advantage of the appointment of a special Secretary. At the Chapel exercises following the day of prayer for colleges, a special fund was raised for the salary of Mr. Paul Leaton Corbin, who goes out under the American Board to enter upon the work of the Shansi Mission, where so many Oberlin alumni laid down their lives during the Boxer revolution. At this Chapel service \$1,375 was subscribed, practically all of which was later paid in. A special farewell service for Mr. and Mrs. Corbin was held Sunday evening, June 12, that could hardly fail to give an unusual impetus to missionary interests. The Missionary Volunteer Band has been unusually active the past year, and very considerable accessions have been made to its enrolment. Seven Oberlin students altogether go this year to foreign missionary work. In this connection it may be appropriately mentioned that by recommendation of the general commencement committee, the Faculty voted to replace the long-standing "missionary address," given on the evening of commencement Sunday, by an address to be given under the auspices of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. This address, for the year just past, was given by our own Trustee, Dr. Lucien C. Warner, Chairman of the International Y: M. C. A. Committee.

RELATION TO OTHER EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Secondary Schools

The report of the Secretary shows the extent to which secondary schools, other than our own Academy, are furnishing stu-

dents to Oberlin College. It will be noted that a definite system of reports to these schools has been undertaken by the Secretary, which ought to keep us in close and helpful touch with them. The Committee of the Faculty on Secondary Schools, through its Chairman, Mr. Miller, has done much to make more intimate and cordial the relations between the College and the schools in the immediate vicinity. Special addresses by Professors Miller and St. John and Mr. Fauver have been given before the High School at Elyria; by Professor Miller, Dr. Luce, and Mr. Fauver before the High School at Lorain; and by Professor Miller and Mr. Fauver before the High School at Wellington. Professor Wager also spoke at the Toledo Central High School, and the President has made some ten addresses to High Schools during the year, including addresses at two of the High Schools of Buffalo, the Central High School at Syracuse, the Central High School of Cleveland, and commencement addresses at the Central and Western High Schools of Detroit. The President, and Professors Johnston, MacLennan, Miller, and St. John, have also spoken at various secondary school associations. Arrangements were also made by the Committee on Secondary Schools, for visits on the part of High Schools of the vicinity to the College. Opportunity was given these visiting students not only to see the college buildings and get some knowledge of different phases of college life, but some special exhibitions and lectures were arranged for them. In the same direction, a very successful athletic school meet was planned and conducted under the auspices of the College, in which representatives of eleven schools took part; the college students arranging for the individual entertainment of each visiting delegate. There can be no doubt that this occasion, like the similar one last year, was of real value in putting us in increasingly pleasant relations with the schools of all this part of the State.

Quite aside from any immediate or later advantage that may come to the College itself from making more close and helpful these relations to the secondary schools, the College certainly owes

it to itself that it should count much more deeply than it has counted in stimulating educational interest along all lines, in the county in which it stands, and in this whole portion of the State. It must be held in a certain degree responsible for exerting the quickening influence that ought to come from an institution of higher education, to all other schools and educational interests.

Other Colleges

The Secretary's report also shows in detail the considerable number of other colleges from which students are coming to Oberlin, upon which comment has already been made. In the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the College is co-operating with the other colleges and universities of all the north central states, in using a uniform admission blank, and in making out a definite list of accredited schools. The extent to which the co-operation of all the colleges and universities has been secured in this matter of the relations to secondary schools, is most noteworthy, and is a marked indication of the extent to which respectful co-operation is replacing hostile competition, in the case of all the colleges of these States.

The College has been represented at various educational associations and college and university functions, either by the President or by some professor elected by the Faculty. Professor Bewer represented the College at the Fiftieth Convocation of the University of Chicago; Professor Cowdery, at the Jubilee Celebration of the University of Wisconsin; the President and Professor St. John, at the inauguration of President Howe of Case School of Applied Sciences. These may be taken as examples of a number of similar occasions. There can be no doubt that these interchanges of courtesy between the colleges have done not a little to promote mutual understanding and consideration and to help forward practical co-operation in important educational matters. The attitude of educational institutions toward one another seems to be becoming worthy of the high aims for which they stand.

Professional and Technical Schools

The College has had a prominent part in another conference of eighteen colleges of the Interior, in connection with which some hopeful steps are being taken looking to a better and fairer arrangement with the professional schools of certain universities, and with technical schools, on the part of all the colleges interested. A movement is also on foot, on the part of various Ohio institutions, looking in the same direction. These various co-operative movements seem to indicate that a reasonable adjustment with professional and technical schools can be secured, even on the part of the entirely isolated college. As I intimated in my last report, there is in my judgment no just educational reason why this should not be possible, nor why the rather arbitrary action involved in the laws of two or three of the States should not be subsequently modified. The legislation in these cases acts not so much to raise the standard of education as simply to furnish a monopoly to the universities or professional schools in those states.

Inter-Seminary Conference

The Sixth Annual Conference of the Congregational Seminaries of the United States and Canada met at Des Moines October 15 and 17, in connection with the National Council. All the Congregational Seminaries of the United States were represented in the Conference, and a definite constitution for their co-operative action in line with the report of the Committee referred to last year, was adopted, and the President of the College elected as President of the Conference for the ensuing year. The most important action taken was the adoption of a plan for the joint presentation, on the part of the seminaries, to college students of the claims of the ministry. Upon recommendation of this Conference, a committee of five of the most prominent ministers of the denomination was appointed to co-operate with the seminaries in visiting the colleges to whom the seminaries would most naturally appeal,

and in endeavoring to secure the attention of strong men to the claims of the Christian ministry. To this end, the Committee, as nominated by the Seminary Conference and confirmed by the National Council, was composed of the Moderator, Dr. Washington Gladden, the retiring Moderator, Dr. Amory H. Bradford, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of Detroit, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of New York, and Dr. Charles S. Mills of Cleveland. This is another illustration and triumph of the co-operative spirit, and certainly makes possible a much stronger and more dignified appeal to the colleges than could be made by the competing claims of the seminaries as rival institutions. In the carrying out of this plan, the colleges to be visited have been divided into five large groups, and it is hoped to send into each of these groups a delegation of two men—one of the ministers of the committee and a representative of the seminaries—who will visit together all the colleges of that group.

The Function of the College

Real progress seems to have been made during the year in clearing up in the minds of many the real function of the College. The feeling of misgiving and of fear on the part of the colleges, that seemed rather prevalent two or three years ago, has, I judge, been considerably dissipated. It has only required that the indispensable service already rendered to the life of the nation and needing continuously to be rendered by the colleges should be fairly recognized, to make it impossible for men to suppose that either the secondary schools, on the one hand, or the universities, on the other, could take the place of the American college. Few more enthusiastic sessions were held at the recent Congress of Arts and Science, than that of the college section of the department of education, where college and university men alike seemed to be ready to agree in the permanent and indispensable function of the college, as furnishing, to a degree true of no other institution, the social leaven of the nation. Doubtless discussion of the point is

not yet at an end, but the full work of the college, with its entire four years' course, is not to be set aside. And in its general grasp of the distinctive college ideal, it may be well doubted whether Oberlin is outdone by any other college.

Just how far that distinctive function of the college requires limitation in numbers, is a point not easy to determine. But it is obvious that a number of the colleges are making earnest and vigorous attempts to keep the highest college ideals among much larger bodies of students than the old college perhaps ever contained. One thing at least must be clear to all who do not wish to be self-deceived concerning this work of the college: That its function cannot be preserved by any machinery, however intricate it may be. The work of the college depends preëminently upon vital personal contact. And the changes that are made in the increasing growth of the college should be aimed at making it possible to retain at every point this indispensable touch of the person. The change in the organization of the Women's Department of our own College is a case in point.

OUTSIDE REPRESENTATION AND INFLUENCE

College Publications

The list of direct publications of the College is given in the report of the Secretary. But to it, of course, should be added all the varied publications by members of the Faculty and officers of the College, as covering quite as important a field of outside representation. Those publications have been referred to chiefly in connection with the reports of the Faculty. The College advertising has continued along the same lines as those mentioned last year.

Lectures and Concerts

In addition to the list of Artists' Recitals contained in the report of the Director of the Conservatory of Music, and the recitals given by members of the graduating class of the Conservatory, the following lectures and entertainments have been given

during the year under the auspices of the College, or of the various organizations connected with it:

October 8—Mr. N. D. C. Hodges. "The Public Libraries of Europe."

October 13—Mr. James Whitcomb Riley. Readings from his own poems.

October 15—Professor A. A. F. Johnston. "President Charles G. Finney."

November 17—Governor La Follette. "Representative Government."

November 18—Professor A. T. Clay. "Life in Babylonia before the Time of Abraham."

November 19—Professor A. S. Root. "The Use of the Library."

December 1—Mr. Hinton White. "The Story of Australia, Old and New."

December 14—Mr. Edward M. Shepard. "Dedication to a Cause."

December 15—M. Andre Michel. "The Great French Cathedrals, especially Notre Dame."

December 17 and 18—The Oberlin Musical Union. Oratorio, The Messiah, *Handel*.

January 12—Opening of the Grand Organ. Organ Recital.

January 14—Rev. Wm. L. Tenney. "The Negro Problem."

February 9—Professor S. H. Clark. Reading from Sophocles' "Antigone."

February 9—Professor S. H. Clark. Stephen Phillips' "Ulysses."

February 10—Professor G. P. Baker. Illustrated Lecture, "London and its Theatres in the Time of Shakespeare."

February 16-18—Mr. Marion Lawrence—Six Lectures on the Sunday School.

February 22—Dr. W. E. Barton. "George Washington."

March 1—Mr. Bliss Perry. "William Makepeace Thackeray."

March 8—Second Church Choir, assisted by Mrs. Doolittle Blodgett, soloist, and Conservatory Orchestra.

March 21—Professor G. Frederick Wright. "Russian and Japanese War."

March 22—The Oberlin College Glee Club. Concert.

April 12—Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston. "On the Nile."

April 14—Dr. Washington Gladden. "Thomas Carlyle, a Writer of Books."

April 19—Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus. "The Eloquence of Later Puritanism."

May 10—Mr. Booker T. Washington. "The Success of Negro Education."

May 11—Mrs. Mary Church Terrell. "The Bright Side of a Dark Subject."

May 12—Rev. James Stalker, D. D. Commencement Address, Theological Seminary. "The Average Man."

May 12—Rev. H. O. Allen. Address before the Alumni of the Theological Seminary. "The Permanent Dignity of the Christian Ministry."

June 19—President Henry Churchill King. Baccalaureate Sermon. "The Ultimate Problem."

June 21 and 22—The Musical Union. "The Beatitudes," *César Franck*.

June 22—Professor George Santayana, Ph. D. Commencement Address. "Tradition and Practice."

The following brief report by Professor Martin, the Chairman of the Committee of the Art Exhibition, held March 28-April 9, is needed to supplement the list of lectures thus given:

"The exhibition of this year was like that of 1902, accompanied by ten lectures:

Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston, "The Temples of Egypt."

Professor C. B. Martin, "The Acropolis at Athens."

Miss Mary Monroe, "Wells Cathedral."

Miss Mary Monroe, "Perugia."

Professor E. Dickinson, "How to Study Pictures."

Professor C. B. Martin, Illustrated Lecture, "Egypt."

Professor C. N. Cole, "The Principal Monuments of the Roman Forum."

Professor Walter Dennison, "Some Roman Portraits."

Professor C. B. Martin, "Some Famous Equestrian Statues."

Dr. Alice H. Luce, Reading, "The Art Poems of Browning."

Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston, "The Van Eycks."

The lectures were attended more generally than two years ago. The net financial results to the departments interested were \$200 for the department of Modern Art, and \$200 for the department of Greek and Roman Archæology. The same arrangement was made with the public schools as at the last Exhibition, viz., that admission fees from teachers and pupils were devoted to the purchase of pictures for the different school rooms.

The only features of this year that were novel were the use of the lantern to illustrate several of the lectures, and the provision of a reference art library of more than three hundred volumes, mainly from the library of the College and from that of the Union Library Association. Both of these features justified themselves; the library, in particular, being very generally used and adding very much to the profit of the Exhibition."

Outside Work and Lectures

Professor A. A. F. Johnston gave a course of ten lectures in Elyria, and three in Cleveland, as well as a number of single lectures in other towns in Northern Ohio. Professor G. Frederick Wright has continued his work of previous years, in many outside lectures and in much writing for the press, to some of which reference has already been made. Professor Bosworth has given the Theological Seminary most effective representation in various State Associations, colleges, and summer conferences, and has

been making the Seminary count, as it has seldom counted before, in the work of the immediate neighborhood. By invitation of the International Y. M. C. A. Committee, Professor Bosworth has been preparing, during the summer just past, a course in the Life of Christ, intended for freshmen in college. This will add to the great work he has already done for the colleges in the two other courses previously prepared for the Committee, and tends greatly to extend the knowledge and reputation of the Seminary in all the colleges of the country. Mr. Lynds Jones, Instructor in Zoölogy, gave some ornithological lectures at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. By invitation of the Cleveland Congregational Club, a portion of the Second Church choir, under the leadership of Professor A. S. Kimball, gave Tschaikowsky's entire setting of the Russian Liturgy before the Club at Pilgrim Congregational Church. They also sang at the First Congregational Church of Elyria. The Musical Union, under Professor Andrews's directorship, also gave *The Messiah* in Cleveland at Grays' Armory, with the Pittsburg Orchestra. The College Glee Club, under the directorship of Mr. C. T. Roome of the senior class, and with the very efficient help of Professor Peck as Manager, carried out another successful trip, in which they represented the College in every way with great credit.

Material Equipment

The report of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds states with fulness and precision the changes that have gone on during the year in the buildings of the College, and reference may be made directly to that report.

The relief of the library by the removal of the Museum, the larger and safer provision for the Museum in Bradley Auditorium, the bringing of Sturges Hall into large use for recitation purposes, and the much-needed additions to the Secretary's office and to the offices of the Principal of the Academy and of the Registrar, are all to be gratefully recorded, though they can afford, at best, only temporary relief. The enlargement of Warner Concert Hall and the addition of the fine Conservatory Organ,

already referred to, are permanent gains, though even the enlarged hall will not accommodate the numbers desiring to attend the artists' recitals. The electric lighting and the laying of the cork floor in the library have met two great needs there.

The suggestion of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, in line with the special Committee of the Trustees on that subject, that something should be done as promptly as possible for the care of the trees upon the college campus, is eminently in place. A careful preliminary canvass has been made by Mr. Andrew Auten, in conference with a representative committee of the Faculty, and everything is in readiness but the money, for going forward with a wise dealing with this somewhat difficult problem.

The recommendation of the Superintendent that the smaller buildings in the rear of Peters Hall should be removed as soon as possible, is also plainly wise.

Steady gains are going forward in both the Physical and the Psychological laboratories, through the aid afforded by the regular appropriation in the budget.

The original report of the Olmsted Brothers, with the report of the Committee of the Trustees upon it, at least indicates some of the lines along which the College must expect to grow, and gives the immediate assurance that nothing will be done in buildings or grounds without a long look ahead. The securing of Mr. Cass Gilbert as the architect of the College Chapel ought to insure a building of high architectural worth.

The very extensive and satisfying alterations which have been made in the Second Church, under the direction of a special committee of the Trustees of the Church, of which Professor St. John has been chairman, mean a distinct gain at an important point in the environment of the College students, and they seem almost like similar improvements made upon College property.

Decided improvements have been made during the year in the water supply of the town, which may well be regarded now

as of exceptionally good quality. Considerable additions have also been made to the brick paving, and steps have been taken which insure great improvements in the grounds about the railway station—arrangements having been made for the purchase of all the land about the station between South Professor and South Main Streets, and for its conversion into a park. All these things add materially to the attractiveness of Oberlin as a college town.

Needs

The main needs brought out by the survey of the year have been noted in connection with the various divisions of the report, and especially in connection with the reports of the officers and of the Faculty. This general survey seems to the President to indicate that increase in endowment is needed now nowhere more than in the Theological Seminary, where there has been practically no increase in resources for many years, and in the Library, where additional endowment would at once affect the work of every department. The situation seems also to show the plain need of assistance in the very large required courses of the Junior year, and in the department of German, and the great desirability of an additional associate professor both in English, and in Sociology and Economics. The buildings most needed, besides the Chapel already provided for, are a fire-proof and ample library building, a building for the biological sciences, a Y. M. C. A. building that should afford a center for the men's activities, conceived along the broadest lines, a women's gymnasium building, an art building, and an administration building. Many other things press, as the full list of needs in the report of last year indicates; but these may perhaps be regarded, for various reasons, as now taking precedence. Among smaller needs, the most urgent, perhaps, are, money sufficient to provide for the shop work of the first two years of technical courses, and money for immediately giving the necessary care to all the trees on the college property. And no list of needs should be closed without

referring to the need of added endowment for increase of salaries.

The completion of the *new half-million fund* to which the anonymous donor's conditional gift of \$100,000 looked, would go far toward meeting the most urgent of these needs. The time limit, as already extended by the donor, expires January 1, 1905. Adding together the various subscriptions and sums which have already come in that might be counted toward this fund, a total of about \$180,000 is reached, including the original \$100,000 offer, and excluding any valuation of the Olney Art Collection. No question so important confronts the Trustees at the coming meeting, as the consideration of ways and means by which this fund can be completed.

The definite recommendations of the Council for the present and the ensuing years are necessarily limited by the budget, and will be presented to the Trustees in connection with the report of the Budget Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY CHURCHILL KING.

Reports of Officers

Report of the Secretary

To the President:

Sir: I have the honor to present herewith my sixth annual report as Secretary of Oberlin College, covering the year 1903-04.

During the year 1903-04 the rooms assigned for the uses of this office have been repaired and improved in several important respects. A new vault has been constructed immediately above a similar vault in the Treasurer's office. In this vault are stored the Trustee papers, files of catalogues, and papers and records too valuable to be allowed to remain in the open office. In common with the Treasurer's vault, the vault in this office is very damp, and there is danger that some important books and papers may be spoiled by mould. The vault door was the gift of Mrs. Elisha Gray of Highland Park, Illinois.

An additional room was constructed opening from my inner office, to be used primarily as a room for alumni records. The editors of the new Alumni Magazine will also have a desk in this room. Mr. L. D. Harkness, who has charge of the preparation of material for the Quintennial Catalogue, has moved his desk into this office. There will undoubtedly be a very considerable gain to the College from having all these lists of alumni and records of students, both past and present, accessible in one place. Since July 1st the conduct of the ballot for Alumni Trustee has been in the charge of this office, thus affording a small relief to Librarian Root.

A new letter filing cabinet, purchased at a cost of somewhat more than \$100, has greatly improved the efficiency of the work of my office. The correspondence had outgrown the former filing case, and much energy was being wasted each day in searching for correspondence. The new filing case has four or five times the capacity of the old one. The old case has been placed in the Academy office, where it seems to fully meet the needs of that department.

These improvements have made the work of this office much more effective, but the danger from fire is still very great. It is to be hoped

that the fact that better arrangements have been made in the office building for the transaction of college business will not lead the Trustees to become satisfied to continue the present building permanently for administration purposes. In spite of the additional vault which has been constructed, much of the material in this building cannot be carried into the vault at night, and the destruction of the building by fire would be a great disaster.

The Bulletin of Oberlin College, issued bi-monthly, included last year the following publications:

- No. 7. Annual Reports for 1902-03, Nov., 1903.
- No. 8. Catalogue for 1903-04, preliminary edition, Jan., 1904.
- No. 9. Catalogue of the Conservatory of Music, Feb., 1904.
- No. 10. Oberlin Academy Calendar, Mar., 1904.
- No. 11. Catalogue for 1903-04, final edition, June, 1904.
- No. 12. Necrology report for 1903-04, July, 1904.

An extra bulletin was issued in February, 1904, for the Summer School containing announcements of courses and other information concerning the summer session. Bulletins 7 and 11 were mailed to all alumni.

The other publications which have been issued during the year have included the annual calendar and a new student directory. The calendar for 1904 was issued at the first of December, 1903, the edition being increased to 2,500. Of this number, 1,200 were distributed among the high schools in Ohio and neighboring states, and several hundred more were sent to important friends of the College. The students and Faculty purchased the remaining calendars. The net cost to the College of these calendars did not exceed \$100. The new calendar for 1905 is in the hands of the printer and will be issued about December 1st of this year, the edition being increased to 3,500.

It has seemed necessary to print an official directory of students and teachers. Previous to this year these directories have been issued as private enterprises. This fall, however, the College printed its own directory. This was issued on the 14th of October. It contained the names and addresses of 1,473 students, and also of members of the Faculty and of the Trustees of the College. The sale of these directories to students will practically meet the cost of the printing of them.

When the final edition of the catalogue was printed fifty copies were bound in a substantial way for the permanent files in the Library and in the various College offices, as well as for the uses of teachers and trustees.

Several years ago the Board of Trustees voted that the alumni catalogue, which had been issued at intervals of three years, should appear at less frequent intervals, and the officers of the College were instructed to issue this catalogue as a quinquennial, the first edition appearing January 1, 1895. The time has now arrived for the preparation of another quinquen-

nial catalogue, and active work has been commenced upon the preparation of matter for it. It is to be issued nominally January 1, 1905, but practically in the late spring of 1905, and will include all graduates of the College to and including the year 1904.

During the year the Committee on Admission adopted the uniform blank approved by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and we have been using this blank for the entrance credits of all students for the last half year. The names of the certificated high schools of the North Central Association were printed in the final edition of the College catalogue, and this practice will be continued next year.

From a number of schools there have come requests for framed photographs of College buildings and campus views, and the Committee on Outside Representation plans to send out eight or ten frames of College views during the coming year, placing them in some of the more important schools. One frame of this kind has already been forwarded to the John Marshall High School, Chicago.

At the end of the first semester of the year 1903-04, the records of work done by Freshmen and College Specials during the semester were sent out to the preparatory schools from which the students came. These reports are of value to the College and to the preparatory schools. The preparation of the reports enables us to scrutinize more carefully than ever before the quality of work accomplished by our new students. When the students showed particularly fine scholarship the reports were accompanied by personal letters expressing the satisfaction of the College in the preparation of the students. The knowledge that the records of the students are to be thus reported back to the high schools will make the high school authorities more careful in their certification of students. The experience of one year in this matter has been entirely satisfactory.

The statistics which follow cover the points usually treated in my report.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS

The officers of instruction and government for the College year of 1903-04 were as follows:

Professors	34
Emeritus Professor	I
Associate Professors	4
Instructors	26
Tutors, Teachers, and Laboratory Assistants.....	20
Librarians and Library Assistants.....	5
Gymnasium Directors and Assistants.....	5
Administrative Officers and Clerks.....	II
Total	106

This total is an increase of ten over the preceding year. The increase is accounted for as follows: Professors 1, Associate Professors 1, Instructors 4, Tutors 1, Teachers 2, Gymnasium Assistant 1.

DEGREES CONFERRED

The following degrees were conferred during the year 1903-04:

In Course:

	Men	Women	Total
A. M.	4	4	8
A. B.	50	48	98
Mus. B.	2	6	8
D. B.	8	0	8
	—	—	—
	64	58	122

Upon Completion of Prescribed Work:

A. M.	0	2	2
A. B.	1	1	2
Ph. B.	0	1	1
L. B.	0	1	1
	—	—	—
	1	5	6

Honorary:

A. M.	1	0	1
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In addition to the preceding, one diploma was issued to a graduate of the Conservatory of Music, and six diplomas to graduates of the Teachers' Course in Physical Training for Women. Five of the six graduates from the Teachers' Course in Physical Training received at the same time the A. B. degree for the Completion of work in the College. The other graduate from the Teachers' Course had already received the degree of Ph.B. from Ohio State University, and received from Oberlin the degree of Master of Arts.

The aggregate of all degrees and diplomas issued was 136. The corresponding numbers for the four preceding years are shown below:

1899-1900	122
1900-01	100
1901-02	102
1902-03	141

In this connection it may be of interest to note the number of degrees issued during recent years to graduates of the old "Literary" course. The Trustees voted under date of June 18, 1894, that the degree of Bachelor of Letters (L. B.) should be issued to graduates from the former Literary course, upon payment of the regular degree fee of \$5.00. The following table shows the number of such degrees:

1900-01												8
1901-02												11
1902-03												3
1903-04												4

For the first time in the history of the institution the graduates from the Academy department received diplomas of graduation. There were 34 of these Academy diplomas. In addition to this number, there were several others who completed their preparation for College but did not meet the technical requirements for Academy graduation.

GENERAL ENROLLMENT 1903-04

The enrollment of students for the year 1903-04, as published in the final edition of the catalogue last June, reached the total of 1,618. This total shows an increase of 109 over the preceding year, and is the highest in the history of the College. In this total were counted all students who had been in attendance at any time during the year. In the Summer School of 1903 there were enrolled 41 students whose names were not found elsewhere in the year's enrollment, and they were included in the above total. The following table shows the number of students in each department, with the corresponding figures for the three preceding years:

	1903-04			1902-03			1901-02			1900-01		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
The College.....	279	354	633	267	311	578	242	257	499	197	231	428
The Seminary.....	36	0	36	35	0	35	35	0	35	47	2	49
The Academy	176	129	305	175	155	330	136	134	270	190	148	348
The Conservatory of Music	97	482	579	68	462	530	88	413	501	79	388	467
Drawing and Painting.....	2	22	24	2	11	13	4	46	50	4	4	38
The Summer School	21	20	41	9	14	23	11	16	27	15	22	37
*Phys'l Tra'g for Women..	[-]	[39]	[39]	[-]	[25]	[25]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]
	611	1007	1618	556	953	1509	516	866	1352	532	825	1357

Of the 1,618 students enrolled last year, 1,562 came from 42 states and territories in the United States, and 56 came from 15 foreign countries. The State of Ohio furnished 825 students, about 51 per cent. of the entire number. The other states which sent the largest numbers of students were as follows: Illinois 121, Michigan 82, New York 78, Pennsylvania 73, Iowa 66, Indiana 54.

Comparing the six states above mentioned, the increase from Michigan is most noteworthy. While the general increase of students during the last five years has amounted to 22 per cent., the increase from Michigan in the same period is about 52 per cent.

The variation in enrollment during the last twelve years is shown in the chart which follows:

THE ENROLLMENT IN OBERLIN COLLEGE FOR THE LAST TWELVE YEARS



STUDENTS FROM OHIO

The proportion of Oberlin students who come from the state of Ohio has remained very nearly constant for the last eight years:

Year	Total	Total from Ohio	Per cent. from Ohio
1896-97	1283	645	50 ²⁷ /100
1897-98	1310	680	51 ⁹¹ /100
1898-99	1208	603	49 ⁹² /100
1899-1900	1323	659	49 ⁸¹ /100
1900-01	1357	682	50 ²⁵ /100
1901-02	1382	689	49 ⁸⁵ /100
1902-03	1509	756	50 ¹⁰ /100
1903-04	1618	825	50 ⁹⁹ /100

THE NUMBER OF MEN IN OBERLIN

The relative number of men in the entire institution showed a gain over the preceding year. There has been but slight change in the proportion during the last six years.

Entire Institution:

	Number of Men	Total Enrollment	Percentage
1898-99	477	1203	39 ⁴⁹ / ₁₀₀
1899-1900	524	1323	39 ⁶¹ / ₁₀₀
1900-01	532	1357	39 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀
1901-02	526	1382	37 ³⁵ / ₁₀₀
1902-03	556	1509	36 ⁸⁵ / ₁₀₀
1903-04	611	1618	37 ⁷⁸ / ₁₀₀

In the College department, however, the relative number of men has suffered a decrease in the last few years, as will be seen from the following table:

College department:

	Number of Men	Enrollment	Percentage
1898-99	179	419	42 ⁷² / ₁₀₀
1899-1900	190	417	45 ⁵⁶ / ₁₀₀
1900-01	197	428	46 ³ / ₁₀₀
1901-02	242	499	48 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀
1902-03	267	578	46 ¹⁹ / ₁₀₀
1903-04	279	633	44 ⁸ / ₁₀₀

In this connection, it should be noted that there seems to be a further decrease in the year 1904-05. The figures for the fall term of 1904 show 285 men out of a total enrollment of 652, the percentage being thus seen to be 43⁷¹/₁₀₀.

ENROLLMENT FIGURES—FALL, 1904

While this report is supposed to cover the college year of 1903-04, it has seemed best to present also a statement of the enrollment for the Fall term of the present year, corrected to the date of issue of this report [November 9, 1904]. To the figures for this year have been added the corresponding statistics for the last seven years.

	Fall 1904	Fall 1903	Fall 1902	Fall 1901	Fall 1900	Fall 1899	Fall 1898	Fall 1897
The College—								
Post-Graduate	14	13	13	5	5	7	4	7
Seniors	108	99	103	81	67	79	86	83
Juniors	131	110	102	86	83	67	76	86
Sophomores	154	139	139	117	97	89	94	89
Freshmen	191	220	174	163	142	127	118	126
College Specials	54	40	42	24	27	28	24	27
	652	621	573	476	421	397	402	418
The Seminary.....								
The Seminary.....	50	35	34	30	43	34	36	52
The Academy.....	325	279	285	242	285	289	286	362
The Conservatory of Music.....	455	456	395	386	353	351	293	314
Drawing and Painting.....	23	11	14	38	27	27	13	9
*Teachers' Course in Physical Training.....	[50]	[39]	[27]	[18]	[1]	6	14	13
	1505	1402	1301	1172	1129	1104	1044	1168

*Since 1900 the students in the Teachers' Course in Physical Training have been included in the total of the College Department.

It will be noted that the Freshman class this fall is not so large as it was last year, but the total enrollment in the College department shows a gain of 31. The Senior, Junior, and Sophomore classes are larger than ever before in the history of the College.

Striking gains have also been made in the Seminary and Academy departments.

NUMBER OF COLORED STUDENTS IN OBERLIN

The Commissioner of Education, at Washington, requires a report each year of the number of colored students in the institution. The following report covers the year 1903-04:

	Men	Women	Total
The College	8	9	17
The Academy	12	17	29
The Theological Seminary	2	0	2
The Conservatory	4	8	12
Drawing and Painting.....	1	3	4
	—	—	—
	27	37	64

Colored students formed slightly less than 4 per cent of the total enrollment.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT

The enrollment in the College Department for the year 1903-04, as published in the final edition of the catalogue, was as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Graduates	10	7	17
Seniors	53	50	103
Juniors	50	61	111
Sophomores	58	80	138
Freshmen	94	129	223
Specials	14	27	41
	279	354	633

Analysis of College Enrollment

1903-04

The following table shows the number of students who studied in the College Department in former years, as well as those who entered the College Department for the first time:

	Men	Women	Total	Per cent. of Whole No.
In College department last year.....	154	175	329	52.0
In College department in former years.....	11	6	17	2.7
In Academy department last year.....	36	29	65	10.3
In Academy department in former years.....	2	2	4	.6
In Theol. Seminary last year	1	0	1	.1
In Conservatory of Music last year	0	1	1	.1
New students never before enrolled in Oberlin	75	141	216	34.2
	279	354	633	100.

From this table it will be seen that 346 students had been enrolled previously in the College department, while 287, representing more than 45 per cent of the total enrollment, were new students in that department.

Classification of New Students

The 287 new students who were admitted to the College department were classified as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Admitted as Post Graduates.....	1	4	5
" " Seniors.....	4	2	6
" " Juniors.....	6	7	13
" " Sophomores.....	7	16	23
" " Freshmen.....	88	122	210
" " Specials.....	9	21	30
	115	172	287

In addition to the 210 new Freshmen shown in the preceding table, there were 13 others whose names were listed in the Freshman Class, who were Freshmen the year before, and failed to advance to the Sophomore Class. The total number of all Freshmen as shown in the catalogue was 223.

Forty-seven new students were admitted to higher rank than that of Freshman. This is an increase over the preceding year of more than 50 per cent, and a gain in four years of more than 160 per cent. This increase in the number of students who come to Oberlin College with advanced classification is one of the most significant developments of the recent years. That the facts may be made somewhat more clear, I add at this point a table comparing the preceding figures with those of recent years. Similar statistics for years prior to 1900-01 do not seem to have been kept on record.

	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01
Admitted as Post Graduates.....	5	1	0	1
" " Seniors.....	6	6	4	3
" " Juniors	13	9	6	8
" " Sophomores.....	23	14	13	6
	47	30	23	18
" " Freshmen	210	168	165	{ 150
" " College Specials.....	30	33	19	
	287	231	207	168

STUDENTS ADMITTED TO ADVANCED STANDING

Of the forty-seven new students who were admitted to higher rank than that of Freshman, thirty-eight came from the following colleges and universities:

- Allegheny College, Pa., (1)
- Beloit College, Wis., (2)
- Colorado College, Colo., (1)
- Drake University, Iowa, (1)
- Greenville College, Ill., (1)
- Iowa College, Iowa, (1)
- Lake Erie College, O., (2)
- Lewis Institute, Ill., (1)
- Marietta College, O., (1)
- Massachusetts Agricultural College, Mass., (1)
- McKendree College, Ill., (1)
- Middlebury College, Vt., (1)
- Mount Holyoke College, Mass., (1)
- Ohio State University, O., (2)
- Ohio Wesleyan University, O., (1)
- Olivet College, Mich., (1)
- Pacific University, Ore., (2)
- Rockford College, Ill., (1)
- Sendai College, Japan, (1)
- Tabor College, Iowa (1)
- University of Chicago, Ill., (1)
- University of Michigan, Mich., (1)
- University of Minnesota, Minn., (1)
- University of Rochester, N. Y., (1)
- University of Washington, Wash., (1)
- University of Wisconsin, Wis., (2)
- University of Wooster, O., (1)
- Washington State Normal School, Wash., (1)
- Wellesley College, Mass., (1)
- Western Reserve College for Women, O., (1)
- Westminster College, Pa., (1)
- Whitworth College, Wash., (1)
- Yankton College, S. D., (1)

Six students who were enrolled the previous year in Oberlin Academy were able to enter as Sophomores. Two of these were Chinese students who spent merely a portion of the year in reviewing work in the Academy,

who were given the rank of Sophomore for work done by them in Tung Chow College in China. The other four did not have sufficient credits to secure the Freshman classification at the beginning of the year, but were ranked as Academy students with advanced credits, and by doing extra work during the year, they were able to secure classification the succeeding year as Sophomores with deficiencies. Advancement in classification in some such way as this is made very easy by enrollment for summer work in the Oberlin Summer School.

One student was admitted to the rank of Sophomore by reason of an extra amount of preparatory work done in a five-year high school course.

One student, who had studied in Oberlin Academy in former years, was able to secure classification as a Senior because of further study in a normal school and in Oberlin Theological Seminary.

One student was given the rank of Junior for work done at Wheaton College and later while enrolled in the Oberlin Conservatory of Music.

STUDENTS ADMITTED AS FRESHMEN AND COLLEGE SPECIALS

It is of interest to note where the new Freshmen and College Specials received their preparation for College. Three of the College Specials had studied in other colleges, and were really of higher rank than Freshmen. Making this deduction, there were 210 Freshmen and 27 Specials of the rank of Freshmen, a total of 237. Of these, 63 came from Oberlin Academy, and 174 came from 134 high schools, academies, and other institutions.

The schools, 23 in number, which sent more than one representative were as follows:

Akron High School, Ohio.....	2
Ashtabula (Harbor Special) High School, Ohio.....	3
Bridgeport High School, Conn.....	2
Chardon High School, Ohio.....	3
Chicago (Hyde Park) High School, Ill.....	2
Cleveland (West) High School, Ohio.....	3
Conneaut High School, Ohio.....	2
Creston High School, Iowa.....	2
Dayton (Steele) High School, Ohio.....	2
Denver (East) High School, Colo.....	2
Elyria High School, Ohio.....	8
Grand River Institute, Ohio.....	2
Jamestown High School, New York.....	3
Kendallville High School, Ind.....	2
Lorain High School, Ohio.....	4

Mansfield High School, Ohio.....	3
Northfield Seminary, Mass.....	2
Oberlin High School, Ohio.....	2
Perkiomen Seminary, Pa.....	3
Pittsburgh (Central) High School, Pa.....	2
Toledo (Central) High School, Ohio.....	2
Toulon Academy, Ill.....	2
Wellington High School, Ohio.....	5
	—
	63

The 111 following schools were represented by one student each:

Anaconda High School, Mont.
 Atlantic High School, Iowa.
 Aurora (Central) High School, Ill.
 Baldwin University, Ohio.
 Bliss Electrical School, D. C.
 Bridgeport High School, Ohio.
 Brooklyn (Erasmus Hall) High School, N. Y.
 Bucyrus High School, Ohio.
 Cadillac High School, Mich.
 Case School of Science, Ohio.
 Cherokee High School, Iowa.
 Chicago (English High and Manual Training) School, Ill.
 Chicago (John Marshall) High School, Ill.
 Cincinnati (Walnut Hills) High School, Ohio.
 Cleveland (Central) High School, Ohio.
 Cleveland (East) High School, Ohio.
 Cleveland (Lincoln) High School, Ohio.
 Columbus (North) High School, Ohio.
 Council Bluffs High School, Iowa.
 Cortland High School, Ohio.
 Cuyahoga Falls High School, Ohio.
 Denver (West) High School, Colo.
 East Aurora High School, Ill.
 East Cleveland High School, Ohio.
 Eaton High School, Ohio.
 Edinboro (Northwestern) State Normal School, Pa.
 Elgin High School, Ill.
 Elk Point High School, S. D.
 Fort Worth High School, Texas.
 Fostoria High School, Ohio.

Fremont High School, Neb.
Geneseo State Normal School, N. Y.
Geneva High School, Ohio.
Glenwood High School, Minn.
Grand Rapids High School, Mich.
Great Falls High School, Mont.
Greenville High School, Ill.
Greenwich High School, Conn.
Hartford City High School, Ind.
Hillsdale High School, Mich.
Howard University, Preparatory Department, D. C.
Huntsburg High School, Ohio.
Independence High School, Iowa.
Jefferson High School, Ohio.
Kansas City (Central) High School, Mo.
Kenton High School, Ohio.
Kewanee High School, Ill.
Kingman High School, Kans.
Ludington High School, Mich.
Livingston High School, Mont.
LaSalle High School, Ill.
LaGrange High School, Ill.
Lakewood High School, Ohio.
Massillon High School, Ohio.
Mercersburg Academy, Pa.
Middletown High School, N. Y.
Moline High School, Ill.
Montpelier High School, Ohio.
Morrison High School, Ill.
Mt. Pleasant High School, Ohio.
Napoleon High School, Ohio.
New Lyme Institute, Ohio.
Niagara Falls High School, N. Y.
Norfolk High School, Neb.
North Tonawanda High School, N. Y.
Norwalk High School, Ohio.
Oakland City College, Ind.
Ohio Normal University, Ohio.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Ohio.
Ottawa High School, Ohio.
Peoria High School, Ill.

Perth Amboy High School, N. J.
Pollock Stephens Institute, Ala.
Portland High School, Ind.
Pueblo High School, Colo.
Pulaski High School, N. Y.
Ravenna High School, Ohio.
Red Oak High School, Iowa.
River John High School, Nova Scotia.
Robert College, Constantinople.
Rollins College, Fla.
Rushville High School, Ill.
Rushville High School, Ind.
St. Charles High School, Ill.
St. Joseph High School, Mo.
St. Mary's High School, Ohio.
St. Paul (Baldwin Seminary), Minn.
Salem High School, Ohio.
Sandusky High School, Ohio.
Shelby High School, Ohio.
Sherburne High School, N. Y.
Sioux City High School, Iowa.
Somerset High School, Ohio.
South Bend High School, Ind.
South Chicago High School, Ill.
Spencer High School, Iowa.
Stafford High School, Conn.
Sterling High School, Ill.
Stoughton High School, Wis.
Vinton High School, Ohio.
Wahoo High School, Neb.
Warren High School, Pa.
Washington (M. St.) High School, D. C.
Waterford High School, Pa.
Webster High School, S. D.
West Hartford High School, Conn.
Wheaton High School, Ill.
Woodbine Normal School, Iowa.
Wooster University, Ohio.
Worcester High School, N. Y.
Youngstown (Rayen) High School, Ohio.

Requirements for Admission to the College Department

The experience of another year leads me to believe that the admission requirements which became effective in September, 1901, are entirely satisfactory.

Referring to the table on page 100, it will be noted that 240 students were admitted under the classification of Freshmen and College Specials. In the cases of seven of the Specials the exact credits were never definitely determined. The preparation of the remaining 233 new students has been carefully studied, and the results recorded in the following tables.

Amount of Entrance Credits of the Freshmen

The table of percentages which follows shows roughly, (1) students who were conditioned at entrance, (2) the students who exactly met the admission requirements, and (3) the students who entered with more than 15 units of credit. A "unit" of work for entrance comprises four recitation hours a week for one year, and five periods of forty-five minutes each will be accepted as an equivalent.

	1903-04	1902-03	1901-0
85 students presented between 14 and 15 units.....	36.5 %	34.7 %	32.3 %
42 " " 15 units.....	18.0 "	17.1 "	18.4 "
76 " " between 15 and 16 units.....	32.6 "	23.2 "	17.9 "
30 " " more than 16 units.....	12.9 "	25.0 "	31.4 "
233	100	100	100

In my report last year, attention was called to the following vote of the Committee on Admission—"That from and after September, 1903, not more than sixteen units of admission credits will be granted to any student whose preparatory work in high school (or academy) covered only four years in time." We are particularly pleased with the year's experience with this rule. An immediate result has been a decrease of nearly half in the percentage of students who enter the college with more than 16 units of credits, and we are now much more certain that the college credits which are allowed for excess entrance units are worthily granted. The 30 students who were admitted last year with credits exceeding 16 units had in every case preparatory work covering four full years, and an additional year either in Oberlin Academy, or as a post-graduate in a high school, or in one of the smaller colleges.

The details of entrance credits of these students follow:

Units Presented	From Outside Schools	From Oberlin Academy	Total
14 units.....	27	4	31
14 $\frac{1}{6}$ "	6	4	10
14 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	4	3	7
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	13	5	18
14 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	7	6	13
14 $\frac{5}{6}$ "	4	2	6
15 "	36	6	42
15 $\frac{1}{6}$ "	5	0	5
15 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	4	4	8
15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	14	4	18
15 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	10	1	11
15 $\frac{5}{6}$ "	4	1	5
16 "	25	4	29
More than 16 units	12	18	30
	171	62	233

Subjects Presented by Freshmen.

History. Twelve students failed to meet the minimum requirement of one unit in History. Nearly all of these came from Oberlin Academy. Students who present less than one unit in the subject of History are required to elect courses in History in the College to make up the deficiency. Forty-eight students presented the minimum of one unit, and the remaining 172 presented more than one unit. Of these 16 presented three or more units. It is the preference of the Committee that not more than three units of work in History be presented for entrance.

Mathematics. The full requirement of three units was presented by 177 out of 233 candidates. Fifty-six students were admitted with conditions in Mathematics. Of these 12 were conditioned a half unit in Algebra, 21 a half unit in Solid Geometry, 15 with a half unit each of Algebra and of Solid Geometry, while 8 were conditioned upon the last book of Solid Geometry, the condition in this case being equivalent to about one-sixth of a unit. Conditions in Mathematics are made up by enrollment in classes in Oberlin Academy. Of the 62 students who entered from Oberlin Academy, 15 had anticipated the subject of Freshman Mathematics by electing it while enrolled in the Academy Department.

The men who enter college are relatively better prepared than the women in the subject of Mathematics. Fourteen men out of 94 had entrance conditions in Mathematics, being about 15 per cent. Forty-two

women out of 137 had similar conditions, being slightly more than 30 per cent.

It is also very noticeable that the students who take the classification of "College Specials" are very likely to be those who have conditions in Mathematics and are unwilling to meet the Mathematics requirements of the regular course.

Latin. The minimum requirement is two units. Three students presented no Latin, and 7 others presented less than the minimum. Fifteen students presented two units. The preference of the Committee on Admission is that students should present four units in Latin, and 119 candidates (slightly more than 50 per cent.) presented this amount of Latin. Ten students presented work on which more than four units was allowed. These figures show no change from 1902-03.

Students who present less than two units of Latin are required to elect work in Oberlin Academy to meet this minimum. Where a student presents more than two units, but less than four, the Committee on Admission urges, but does not require, the election of Academy courses in Latin.

Greek. Greek is optional and the number of applicants who present it seems to be growing smaller each year. There were only 53 students out of a total of 233 who presented work in this subject, the proportion being 22 8-10 per cent., as compared to 38 2-10 per cent. in 1902-03 and 36 3-10 per cent. in 1901-02. Of the 171 students who entered from outside schools, only 30 presented Greek, being 17½ per cent. Of the 62 students who entered from Oberlin Academy, 23 presented Greek, 37 per cent. The subject of Greek was presented by 31 1-10 per cent. of the men, as compared to 17½ per cent. of the women.

German. German is optional. The total number of applicants who presented German was 144, being 61 8-10 per cent., as compared with 63 4-10 per cent. in 1902-03. Forty-nine students presented one unit or less, 27 presented between one and two units, 49 presented two units, and 19 presented more than two units. The Committee on Admission prefers not to grant more than two units of entrance credit in this subject.

French. French is optional and the number of applicants who present French is small, smaller even than in the case of the Greek. There were 45 students who presented French, the per cent. being 19 3-10. This shows a slight gain, the corresponding figure for 1902-03 being 17 7-10 per cent. Very few outside schools seem to prepare students in this subject, the per cent. from outside schools being only 13 3-10.

Sciences. The minimum requirement in Science is one unit. It is recommended that applicants present at least one Science course which

has covered a complete year, submitting satisfactory laboratory note-books, but the Committee still allows credit for term courses and half year courses. There were only 8 students who did not meet the minimum requirement. Two of these students had had no Science preparation, and the other 6 had had less than a year of Science work. Students who are admitted with a condition in Science are required to elect Science courses, either in the College or in the Academy, sufficient to balance the entrance deficiency.

There were 31 students who presented the minimum of one unit. Twenty students presented more than three units. It is the preference of the Committee on Admission that not more than three units of work be presented in this subject.

English. Two hundred and nine applicants, representing 90 per cent., met the full requirement of three units in the subject of English. Of this number 28 received credits slightly in excess of three units in consideration of preparatory work covering more than three years. Fourteen students entered from Oberlin Academy with excess credit in English, and 14 from outside schools. Twenty-four students presented less than the minimum requirement, 12 men and 12 women. Students who are received with conditions in English are required to elect preparatory courses in Oberlin Academy to make up the deficiency.

The Freshman Electives

Beginning with the year 1901-02 a new vote went into effect concerning the work of the Freshman year. Mathematics, English Composition, and Bible, aggregating 7 hours, are continued as absolute requirements, and the remainder of the work is to be chosen from a limited group of subjects known as Freshman electives. The Freshmen are asked to elect two of the following subjects—Greek, Latin, German, French, and Biological Science. The science can be either Zoology or Botany. No student is allowed to elect both beginning German and beginning French.

The results of the elections of 184 of the Freshmen, during the first semester of 1903-04, are shown in the following table, to which are also added for reference the elections of 152 students last year, and 149 the preceding year.

		1903-04	1902-03	1901-02
Freshman Latin and beginning German.....		17	8	10
" " advanced "		23	22	23
" " beginning French.....		16	12	3
" " advanced "		7	6	5
" " beginning Greek.....		4	4	6
" " advanced "		21	14	26
" " Science.....		10	3	3
Academy Latin and beginning German.....		3	4	2
" " advanced "		6	13	6
" " beginning French.....		3	5	0
" " advanced "		1	5	3
" " beginning Greek.....		1	0	0
" " advanced "		3	3	5
" " Science.....		3	3	1
Advanced Greek and beginning German.....		0	2	1
" " advanced "		1	0	6
" " beginning French		0	0	1
" " advanced "		1	1	2
Advanced German and beginning French.....		12	11	8
" " advanced "		3	3	4
" " Science.....		18	13	17
" " beginning Greek.....		1	1	0
Beginning German and advanced French.....		6	0	2
" " Science		10	9	5
Beginning French and Science.....		6	5	10
Advanced " ".....		4	4	0
" " beginning Greek.....		2	0	0
Beginning Greek and Science.....		1	1	0
" " German and beginning French.....		1	0	0
Irregular, not considered in this study		26	12	16
		210	164	165

A considerable number of those marked "irregular" did not carry full work, omitting one of the Freshman electives. A portion of this number were thus irregular because of health, and a larger number because of entrance deficiencies which were made up in place of one of the Freshman studies. Several students enrolled at the beginning of the second semester and were necessarily irregular for this reason.

It will be seen that 118 students elected Latin, 64 per cent., as compared to 67 per cent. last year.

The least desirable combinations in the above table are those which combine beginning courses in German, French, and Greek, with electives in Science—least desirable because they involve dropping the language or languages which the student presented for admission credits. The recom-

mendation of the College officers is uniformly for the continuance in College of subjects presented for entrance. There were 18 students who elected these least desirable combinations, but twelve of this number presented only one language (Latin) for admission, and dropped it to take up modern language work.

One hundred and eight students presented two languages for entrance. Of this number 43 elected the same languages, 38 dropped one of the original languages to take up a third, 23 dropped one of the languages to take work in sciences, and 4 dropped both languages, electing in their place a third language and a course in science.

Thirty-four students presented three languages, and of this number 27 continued two of them, 4 continued one of the languages and elected science, 3 continued one of the languages and elected the fourth language, and 1 dropped all three languages presented for entrance and elected the fourth language and science.

One student presented four languages for admission to the College and elected two of them in the Freshman year.

Non-return of College Students

Referring again to the table on page 99, it appears that 154 men and 175 women, a total of 329 students, who had been in the College department during the year 1902-03, returned for the year 1903-04. Five of these were graduates in June, 1903.

The following table gives the details of losses in the various classes:

	In Catalogue 1902-03	Received Degrees 1903	Returned 1903-04	Did not Return 1903-04
Graduates	13	6	1	6
Seniors	102	100	2	0
Juniors	102	3	83	16
Sophomores	142	...	102	40
Freshmen	176	...	124	52
Specials	43	...	12	31
	—	—	—	—
	578	109	324	145

Five of the Seniors who received degrees returned for graduate work in 1903-04.

Of the 578 students enrolled in 1902-03, 109 received degrees. Deducting this number and also deducting the six post-graduates who did not return, we have a total of 463 students who should ideally have returned to Oberlin for College work in 1903-04. Three hundred and twenty-four of

this number returned, and 139 did not return. The loss of 139 out of a total of 463 seems to be entirely too large, the percentage of loss being 30, as compared to 23.6 per cent. during the preceding year.

In my report of last year I mentioned my purpose to write to the students who had not returned asking for the reasons which had influenced them. To my inquiries a good proportion of the students made careful replies, and I present at this point a tabulation of the reasons, the information tabulated being either given directly by the students, or by college officers who were in touch with the students:

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Lack of Money .....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	21
Health.....	.....	.....	.....	9	16	25
Illness at Students' Homes.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
To other Colleges. ....	.....	.....	.....	16	14	30
Because of previous plan.....	0	4	4	.....	.....	.....
To enter professional schools....	4	0	4	.....	.....	.....
To enter technical schools.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
To live nearer students' homes..	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Dissatisfied in Oberlin.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....
To get 1 year away from Oberlin	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
No reasons given	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
To Oberlin Conservatory of Music.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
To go into business.....	.....	.....	.....	6	0	6
To go into missionary work.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Failure in scholarship or otherwise undesirable.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Married (not allowed to return)....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Came merely for one year.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
No reason known.....	.....	.....	.....	11	18	29
				67	72	139

Of these 139 students, 18 have enrolled in the College department during the present year of 1904-05, having dropped their work merely for the year 1903-04.

I suspect that a considerable number of the students who gave no reason for their non-return dropped their college courses either because of poor work done while in Oberlin or because of lack of money. I suspect also that several of those who assigned ill health as a reason for non-return were probably more influenced by these two considerations than by that of health.

The losses to other colleges were not so many in number as the gains from other colleges.

Statistics of Instruction in the College Department, Year of 1903-04

As used in the following table, an "Instruction Unit" means the instruction furnished to one student in which recitations are held once a week for one semester—in other words, an "Instruction Unit" represents one student in a one-hour course for one semester. To illustrate—a five-hour course in Political Economy enrolling 55 students is here counted as representing 275 instruction units; a three-hour course in Surveying, enrolling 10 students, represents 30 instruction units. The table which follows shows the instruction furnished during the year 1903-04, and I have added for comparison the corresponding figures for the three preceding years.

Departments	Total Classes or Sections	Hours of Teach- ers' Time	STUDENTS			Total Instruc- tion Units 1903-04	Total Instruc- tion Units 1902-03	Total Instruc- tion Units 1901-02	Total Instruc- tion Units 1900-01
			Men	Women	Total				
Anatomy	1	1	5	8	13	39	36	24	0
Astronomy	2	8	9	9	18	54	27	48	36
Bible, Theol. and Evidences	5	11	204	268	472	954	757	679	338
Bibliography	3	6	14	47	61	122	68	14	92
Botany	9	86	52	79	131	408	172	187	381
Chemistry and Mineralogy ..	8	138	190	130	320	1556	1212	960	533
Classical Archæology.....	4	10	24	107	131	262	108	179	290
Economics, Sociology and Pol. Science.....	11	30	182	69	251	769	696	650	621
English Composition	18	34	341	462	803	1557	1241	848	691
English Literature.....	14	36	188	356	544	1358	1434	1241	934
French.....	22	60	141	244	385	1197	866	902	839
Geology.....	5	20	26	22	48	174	167	178	160
German	14	46	167	242	409	1333	1208	1082	880
Greek.....	8	26	35	82	117	439	425	477	573
History.....	14	37	176	243	419	1141	1523	1419	1240
Italian.....	1	4	2	6	8	32	0	0	12
Latin	16	50	95	295	390	1236	1276	1058	1105
Mathematics.....	16	54	309	252	561	1624	1798	1715	1393
Oratory.....	7	18	52	28	80	211	323	432	305
Philosophy and Pedagogy...	15	48	209	201	410	1327	1340	1042	984
Physical Training (for credit)	12	36	142	218	360	360	323	0	0
Physics.....	7	99	91	9	100	455	418	335	327
Physiology.....	1	5	7	21	28	140	125	130	0
Spanish	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
Zoology.....	7	97	103	138	241	776	598	514	227
Teachers' Course in Physical Training.....	11	26	5	68	73	135	0	0	0
Totals	231	986	2769	3604	6373	17655	16177	14114	11961

The column marked "hours of teachers' time" includes all the time spent by the teachers, whether in class room recitations or in laboratory instruction.

In the two semesters of 1903-04, there were 231 classes. The total enrollment of students in these classes was 6,373, the average being slightly more than 27. The corresponding figure for 1902-03 was 28.

A gain of nearly 10 per cent. in the total amount of instruction furnished by the College was to be expected, corresponding to the gain of that amount in the enrollment of the College department. In some departments, however, there have been increases far in excess of the normal 10 per cent. above mentioned. The greatest increases in the amount of instruction furnished were as follows:

Botany	137	per cent.
Astronomy	100	"
Bibliography	79	"
French	38	"
Zoölogy	31	"
Bible	26	"
English Composition.....	17	"
Economics	11	"

The amount of instruction furnished in Anatomy, Geology, Greek, and Physiology remained about the same as for the preceding year. There were slight losses in English Literature, Philosophy and Pedagogy, and Latin, and decided losses in History and Mathematics. The large losses in these two departments are explained by the absences of Professor Johnston and Professor Anderegg.

In comparison with the corresponding figures for three years ago (1900-01), there are the following striking increases in the amount of instruction furnished:

In Zoölogy, a gain of.....	244	per cent.
In Chemistry and Mineralogy, a gain of.....	192	"
In Bible.....	182	"
In English Composition.....	125	"
In German	52	"

The gain in enrollment in the College department during the same period of three years was 47 9-10 per cent.

Instruction Given in Oberlin Academy, Year 1903-04

The instruction furnished in Oberlin Academy during the year 1903-04 is shown in the table which follows. The Academy is still on the term plan and the table is figured accordingly. An Academy instruction unit means the instruction furnished to one student in a one-hour course for *one term*. It represents two-thirds of a College instruction unit.

The total number of different classes taught in the Academy during the year was 175, and the enrollment in them was 3,845, an average of 22 to each class.

	Number of Classes	Number of Teaching Hours	STUDENTS			Academy In- struction Units 1903-04	Academy In- struction Units 1902-03	Academy In- struction Units 1901-02
			Men	Women	Total			
Bible	15	15	409	259	668	668	573	570
Botany.....	3	27	22	23	45	180	0	0
Declamation.....	7	12	64	25	89	168	116	91
English.....	45	135	611	524	1135	3247	3022	2309
French.....	11	55	37	102	139	595	840	545
German	14	70	136	120	256	1280	1320	1460
Greek	6	30	52	47	99	495	785	1045
History	6	24	95	75	170	680	336	376
Latin.	32	162	305	241	546	2755	3040	2520
Mathematics	28	113	364	223	587	2084	2012	1380
Physics.....	5	56	56	19	75	300	476	184
Zoology	3	27	28	8	36	144	0	0
Totals	175	726	2179	1666	3845	12596	12520	10480

The increases are in Sciences, History, Mathematics, and English. There are decreases in all foreign languages.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION FINANCES

For the last six years I have held the graduate managership of the Athletic Association, and I believe that the work has been of some value to the College as well as of much pleasure to myself.

The Athletic Association lost money on its season of 1903-04, largely on account of bad weather affecting the games scheduled for the spring term. The year closed with a total deficit of \$951.51. The surpluses and deficits of the various teams for the year are as follows:

	Surplus	Deficit
For Permanent Improvements.....	\$ 74 42	
Foot Ball, 1903.....	151 20	
Base Ball, 1904.....	\$ 25 27	
Track Team, 1904.....		509 42
Basket Ball, 1904.....	33 81	
The Academy Teams, 1903-04.....		217 33
Interscholastic Meet, 1904.....		15 34

The total deficit for the year was \$506.93, which, added to the debt at the beginning of the year (\$444.58), made the net indebtedness of the Athletic Association at August 31st, 1904, \$951.51.

There are two improvements which ought to be made at the athletic fields without delay. There is urgent need of a new cinder track for the track athletics, and we shall at once go forward with this work at a probable cost of \$350. The students have contributed \$50 from the proceeds of the Mock Convention held last June, and the Athletic Association will probably endeavor to raise the rest of the money by special subscription.

To complete the equipment of Dill Field for foot ball purposes a covered grandstand is needed, to be located on the west side of the field and to accommodate about 1,200 spectators. Plans have been drawn for a new stand such as is needed and preliminary bids have been secured. It appears that the cost will be about \$1,500, but the Association cannot undertake the construction of the stand until the present debt is removed and the payments are made for the new cinder track.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE M. JONES.

Report of the Librarian

To the President:

Sir: I hereby submit the report for the Library for the year 1903-04.

GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY.

At the beginning of the year the Library possessed 58,618 bound volumes, and 35,170 unbound volumes, a total of 93,788. During the year, 5,120 volumes were accessioned, and 1,581 unbound volumes were catalogued without accessioning, making the number September 1st, 1904, 63,738 bound volumes, and 36,751 unbound volumes, a total of 100,489.

The number of bound volumes added during the year has only once been exceeded in the history of the Library, and then by only a small number.

The following table shows the additions by college years since 1894-95:

1894-95.....	2,593	1899-00.....	4,002
1895-96.....	2,083	1900-01.....	4,689
1896-97.....	1,924	1901-02.....	5,391
1897-98.....	2,313	1902-03.....	3,833
1898-99.....	1,143	1903-04.....	5,120

In addition to the accessioned and catalogued volumes given above, the Library has many collections not yet entered on our records or in any way catalogued.

To get a more complete statement of the extent of the possessions of the Library, the following table, is given:

CONDITION OF THE LIBRARY SEPTEMBER 1, 1904			
	Bound Volumes	Unbound Volumes	Total
Accessioned and catalogued.....	63,738	36,751	100,489
Waiting, not yet accessioned or catalogued.	1,078	18,000	19,078
Volumes of newspapers, temporary bind- ings .....	.....	1,200	1,200
Maps and Charts .....	.....	2,500	2,500
	64,816	58,451	123,267

Even this considerable total does not indicate the sum of the individual items which the Library possesses, for there are coins, medals, paper money, broadsides, photographs, manuscripts and the like which

have never been counted, together with the collection of more than 30,000 duplicate volumes, maps and newspapers. More than 150,000 individual articles are in the possession of the Library.

ADDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

The 5,120 bound volumes added during the year came from the following sources:

By purchase 1,524 volumes.

By gift and exchange 3,596 volumes.

The year has been marked by no single large gift, such as the Thayer Library mentioned in my last report, but there has been a steady stream of smaller gifts from a wide number of contributors.

The largest gift in number of volumes came from Mr. John Hawxwell, of Sparta, Indiana, through the friendly intercession of the Rev. Chauncey N. Pond of the class of 1864.

This gift, which numbered several hundred volumes, contained many quite out-of-the-way things, supplementing our Library in various parts in a remarkable way.

Mrs. Emma F. Burroughs, widow of the late Prof. Geo. S. Burroughs, D.D., gave us a very large number of valuable books from the Professor's Library. These books strengthen particularly the department of Old Testament, but there were many of a general character which were very welcome.

Mr. C. N. Jones, class of 1871, gave us nearly 200 volumes, besides many periodicals, from the Library of his mother, for many years a resident of Oberlin.

From the Oberlin Mutual Benefit Association were received nearly 100 volumes, some of which proved to be of exceptional value and interest.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Stone Scott, of Cleveland, of the class of 1884, sent a large number of books from the family Library. This gift was especially strong in local guide books to places in England and on the Continent. These were particularly welcome, and, have often proved of great service, particularly to Club Women.

From Mrs. Geo. Gannett, of Needham, Mass., a box of books was received, many of which proved to be additions to our collection.

President Henry C. King sent a small but exceedingly interesting collection of 16th Century books, nearly all of which were additions, which have already proved of great service to the class in the history of printing.

From Doctors W. C. Bunce, Geo. E. Smith, and Ellen E. Hawkins, have come very important gifts of medical periodicals and miscellaneous

books. While for our immediate use these medical periodicals are of little value, it has seemed worth while to accept such gifts and preserve them for a possible much greater use in the future. The growth of the department of Physical Training, together with the increased interest in the classes in Physiology and Hygiene, make it not improbable that at least the first year's work in a medical course may some day be given in Oberlin. Even if this were not probable, it seems not unreasonable to expect at some future time, if the plans now under consideration for throwing open the College Library to the public should be carried out, and a suitable building erected, that a room especially set apart for medical books might prove of great service to the physicians of the village, and might develop into a medical reading room for their use.

Miss Lillian Parker, of Cambridge, Mass., has sent us a considerable number of books from the Library of her father, the late Leonard S. Parker, D.D., of the theological class of 1838.

From Mrs. J. E. Follansbee, Professor Chas. E. St. John, Mrs. E. W. Lord, and Dr. D. L. Leonard, have been received important gifts.

From Rev. Horace S. Lyman, of the theological class of 1882, we received a copy of his monumental History of Oregon, in four volumes, a welcome and honorable addition to our alumni collection.

Dr. Denton J. Snider, of the class of 1862, has sent us his newly published volumes as in the past years. One entire shelf of the Library is now required to contain Dr. Snider's published works.

Important exchanges have been carried on with the Ohio State Library, Boston Public Library, and the Library of Olivet College.

Through these gifts and exchanges very valuable additions to the Library in the literature of the past have been secured. The College has occasion for great gratitude in that year by year a large and ever increasing circle of friends are thus adding to its resources.

It is obvious, however, that while this generosity is an important supplement to the means used by the College to promote research, it can never take the place of an expenditure of money to purchase the literature of the present and of the past.

Through the generosity of the Trustees in appropriating \$1,500.00 in addition to the income of the Library endowments it has been possible for the Library to purchase a larger number of books than usual, and to appropriate sums, in no case less than \$50.00, to each department of instruction in the College and Seminary. Such an expenditure carried on from year to year, although altogether inadequate, would nevertheless meet the absolute necessities of the student body in connection with class room instruction. It does nothing, however, to meet the demand which

most of all the Library should endeavor to meet, the furnishing of a satisfactory equipment for research work to its corps of instructors.

Although in many ways our Library is far superior to that of ten years ago, yet from this point of view, there has been no essential improvement. The average student undoubtedly receives more help from the Library now than ten years ago, but the average instructor is no better served than before.

Because of this fact, it seems to me that the one important necessity which the Library now faces is, how to secure from some friend the gift of a large sum of money to be used for immediate expenditure, in order that the Library may be equipped adequately to meet the necessities of the teaching force.

Ten thousand dollars is the least sum at which we should aim, and if some large-hearted friend could be found who could give this sum annually for a considerable period of years, as has been done for Columbia University, it would be a source of inspiration and of intellectual stimulus to both instructors and students, the value of which would be beyond calculation. If Oberlin is to take the forward step, which her present equipment and future prospects would seem to warrant, this it seems to me would be the first essential to that step, and I trust it may receive your hearty endorsement.

WORK OF THE YEAR

During the year the library was open 308 days. The average daily attendance during the school year was 458; during the Summer vacation 77. The smallest number of persons using the Library in any one day was 29 (August 27); the largest, 761 (April 27). The total number of readers for the year was 104,484. The number of books drawn for home use was 16,609. The number of persons drawing books for home use during the year was 1,104.

With the opening of the Library in the evening, of which I shall speak later, it was necessary to restrict still further the circulation of reference and "reserved" books. Instead of allowing such books to leave the Library at 4:30 in the afternoon, as heretofore, they were not allowed to leave the building until nine o'clock in the evening. It was expected that this rule would very materially diminish the circulation of books, but this has not proved to be the case. The number of volumes circulated during the preceding year was 16,156; during the present year, 16,609.

The Catalogue department catalogued during the year 4,784 bound volumes, and 1,581 unbound volumes. This required the preparation of 7,931 new cards for the catalogue. In addition 3,729 cards written in

previous years were withdrawn from the catalogue in order to receive additions or to be corrected.

The department was unable to keep up with the additions of the year, and at least 2,000 unbound volumes and 1,000 bound volumes had not been reached at the end of the year.

I have already referred to the important change made at the beginning of the year, in that the Library was opened in the evening from 6:00 to 9:30. That such opening met a distinct need was at once manifest. The first month in which the Library was open the average attendance each evening was 95, although the electric light was not yet installed. During the following month, however, owing to the poor quality of the gas furnished by the local gas company, the attendance fell slightly, but with the installment of the electric lights the number began to increase and continued to do so each month until, during the last full month of the College year, the average evening attendance was 166. Nor has this evening attendance been secured by simply distributing the same number of visits to the Library over a greater number of hours, because the number of visits to the Library has been increased over last year by nearly 25,000, showing either that more people make use of the Library, or that the same number of people study there more hours per day.

The following table shows the attendance and averages by months for the year:

	Morning		Afternoon		Evening	
	Total	Av'g	Total	Av'g	Total	Av'g
September	1,479	69	1,475	61	413	82
October	4,271	158	3,377	125	2,087	95
November	4,208	179	3,370	140	1,858	92
December	3,740	144	3,027	116	1,653	110
January	3,451	144	3,092	129	2,024	112
February	4,629	192	4,334	173	2,370	116
March	5,762	213	5,290	203	3,108	135
April	4,911	188	4,607	177	3,177	151
May	5,418	208	4,526	174	3,663	166
June	3,950	152	3,572	143	2,051	153
July	997	36	1,027	41	.....	...
August	738	31	873	36	.....	...

The Library is now open from 7:15 in the morning until 9:30 at night, with the exception of an hour at noon, and one at supper time. There has been considerable pressure from students to be allowed to remain in the Library during these hours, and if the College could meet the additional expense involved it would perhaps be well to keep the Library open continuously from 7:15 in the morning to 9:30 at night. This, however, cannot be done with the present force nor with the present expenditure.

In my last report, I called attention to the very crowded condition of the Library, and the impossibility of continuing longer without additional shelving. I am glad to report that a very great gain has been made during the present year. The removal of the Bradley Auditorium Lectures to Sturges Hall, arranged for by the Faculty in the Spring, made it possible for Professor Wright to move the Museum from the lower story of the Library building to the Bradley Auditorium in Peters Hall. The space thus vacated was immediately filled with additional book stacks, giving space for at least 10,000 volumes. By a re-arrangement of the Library, it was possible with this additional space to so place the books in the first and second stories of the building as to leave room for the additions of the next two years. It was impossible, however, to do anything to relieve the crowded condition of the third story of the building. This story is now overloaded and ought not to have more weight put into it, nor is there space for additional shelving. The only space in the present building, not occupied for Library purposes is that still occupied by the department of Geology and Zoology. It contains the following space: One room 27 ft. x 27 ft., occupied by that department as a lecture room in common with the department of Bibliography, and the classes of Professor G. Frederick Wright. If the building were entirely given over to the uses of the Library it would still be necessary to use this room for lecture purposes, and it may therefore be left out of consideration. The remaining space consists of one Laboratory room 27 x 27, one work room of about the same dimensions, and one somewhat smaller room used at present as the office and work room of the Curator of the Museum. It does not seem possible for the department to remain in the building at all, and grant to the Library any of the room now occupied by it. Professor Wright has been most generous in making way for the Library from time to time as its necessities require and I cannot but hope that some friend of the College may speedily be found who will provide him a building worthy of the work he is doing. The space which he is occupying is so cut up as to be valuable only for book storage, and while, if it could be used by the Library, it might meet the growth in books for a number of years to come, it would not meet the problem which is quite as serious, perhaps more so, than that of book storage. I refer to the necessity of providing additional space for the use of readers.

Our reading room is 75 ft. x 38 ft. It was originally planned to provide for seventy-five readers. By placing the tables closer together and by narrowing the aisles, we have succeeded in providing space for one

hundred and twenty-five readers. This is more than can be comfortably housed in such a room, which is in addition used as the general delivery room of the building, and contains the desks of the Librarian and Reference Librarian.

The ventilation of the room is altogether inadequate for its purposes, nor is the size of the room suitable for the number of readers who are compelled to use it. In order to care for the number of readers we must seat, we can give to each reader a space less than thirty inches wide. It is inevitable that work done under such conditions of crowding is unsatisfactory.

It is evident therefore, that within a very short time, either an extensive addition must be provided to the present building, or a new building constructed for Library purposes. The present building is not old, and was admirably suited for its purpose at the time when it was constructed, but it is not a fire proof building, and it would be difficult to make an addition to it suited to its needs, and architecturally satisfactory. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be far wiser to endeavor to secure a new building and in securing it to make provision for the growth of the next twenty-five years. To construct such a building so as to admit of future additions and to make it absolutely fire-proof, will require a very considerable sum of money. \$125,000.00 is the least sum which will meet our present needs and if more could be used a far better result would be secured.

In passing from this subject, I would add that through the gift of a considerable number of donors, among whom I would especially mention Mr. E. A. West of the class of '43, and Mr. C. M. Hall of the class of 1885, it was possible during the summer to cover the floor of the reading room and the adjoining stacks with cork carpet, which has wonderfully reduced noise and increased the efficiency of the room.

A re-arrangement of shelves made it possible to shelve the current periodicals in the northeast alcove and to bring together again all the sections of the card catalogue.

The "reserved" books have been placed behind a railing, and those who use them are required to sign cards. This has practically done away with the difficulty of lost and mysteriously re-appearing "reserved" books.

All these changes have made the present reading room as comfortable as it can be under the present conditions, and the use made of it the present term gives evidence of the satisfaction of the student body in the changes.

Respectfully submitted,

AZARIAH S. ROOT.

Report of the Dean of College Men

To the President:

Sir: The total enrollment of men in the College department for the past year was 279, divided as follows:

Post Graduates	10
Seniors	53
Juniors	50
Sophomores	58
Freshmen	94
Specials	14
<hr/>	
Total	279

A marked increase is shown in the number of men in the Freshman class, the class for 1903-04 having nine more men than any preceding class.

We lost by death one member of the Freshman class during the year, Donald Horace McCray, of Waterford, Pa.

Three students in the same class were compelled to give up their work for the year on account of illness. In each case, including that of Mr. McCray, the illness was one of long standing and not the result of anything due to the College life or conditions.

Two Freshmen were compelled to give up the College work because of inability to meet our requirements in scholarship and class-room work.

From the three remaining classes one man was compelled to give up his work the latter part of the year because of sickness.

There have been no serious cases of discipline during the year. Those that have occurred have been individual in their nature and have been caused by offenses that did not in any way represent student sentiment.

There were two cases of suspension. One student was placed upon special probation for a year and another was advised not to return to Oberlin, the last case because of scholarship and general attitude.

My own work for the year has been largely directed toward gaining a personal acquaintance with all the men of the College. It seems necessary under our present arrangement of studies, when no single teacher comes in contact with the entire student body, that some officer of the College have such an acquaintance. The work of the Dean's office must

be largely personal in its nature and must depend for its success upon a thorough acquaintance with the College men.

The attitude of the men has been most cordial and kind. A gratifying spirit of response and a willingness to co-operate in any attempt to advance the interests of the College or of individuals has been shown. I believe that responsibility for college discipline should as far as possible be placed upon the students themselves, and I hope that it may soon be possible for the executive officers of the College to meet at certain times a representative number of the students, not alone to discuss problems of administration, but to in some measure share with them its responsibility. Such a group of students ought to represent the entire student body and should be persons chosen by the students themselves. I should suggest the class officers, the captains of the athletic teams, the representatives of the different College organizations, literary societies, debate teams, glee clubs, etc. To them might be added one or two from each class chosen to represent the students in such a conference.

I suggest as one matter in which we can more definitely enlist student aid, some form of the honor system in examination and recitation. I believe that it will be possible for us to place the responsibility for honest work upon the students and that they will safeguard it in a way that we cannot.

Such a conference as I have suggested will enable us to know student thought and sentiment and will give to the student body a sense of active participation in and responsibility for the successful administration of College legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. MILLER.

Report of the Women's Department

To the President:

Sir: It devolves upon me to present the report of the Women's Department for the academic year 1903-04. But as I was not connected with this work last year, it is impossible to give any adequate account of what may have been done in this department.

The enrollment for the year was as follows:

College	354
Academy	129
Conservatory	482
Art	22
Summer School	20

The statistics, at the beginning of this year, show a still further increase of the college department in comparison with the others.

The problem of suitably housing the young women remains a serious one; but several new private boarding houses have been added to our list, and have made it possible to defer the ultimate solution. It is desirable to decrease the number and increase the size of these boarding houses, not only because it would greatly simplify the duties of supervision but also in order to provide more of the distinctive features of college life for our young women; and we are endeavoring to work toward this end in all changes made. In addition to the changes in these town houses, reference should be made to the departure of Mrs. Clark, who, after five years of efficient management at Baldwin Cottage, has gone to take charge of a similar house at Smith College. Her successor, Mrs. Robson, came to us, peculiarly fitted by her interest in Oberlin and her experience as the manager of our own Taylor Inn at Lodi, as well as earlier in a college dormitory, to take her place naturally and satisfactorily as matron of Baldwin Cottage. It is also a pleasure to express in this public way our great sense of loss in the absence of Mrs. Lord from Talcott Hall, and our gratitude for the long years of her life among us; during the four years since her retirement from the active service of the college, she has continued to make her home at Talcott Hall; and her unfailing loyalty to the college, her untiring spirit of helpfulness, her constant, eager interest in all the student life, and her gracious smile and genial presence will always be cherished among the richest memories of the hundreds of students whose lives hers has touched. We wish to assure her of the sincere loyalty of her college friends and extend our heartfelt wishes for many more years of the same joy in living and serving.

The student government principle is steadily gaining ground, not only in the larger houses but also in the Conservatory through the efficient work of their Student Board.

The opening of the Library evenings has proved a great assistance to the students of the upper classes, and the crowded condition of the Library indicates their appreciation of this privilege.

The reorganization of the Women's Department, entered upon at the Trustee Meeting last June, should be referred to here, although a full report of its workings cannot be looked for until another year. Instead of one dean, with two assistants, we have now three deans associated in the work. There is no diminution of responsibility and work, but rather an increase, since two of the three deans are now teaching; but the redistribution makes it possible more perfectly to adjust responsibility and authority to the actual knowledge of the needs of the individual women. The gain is perhaps most marked in the Academy, for these younger girls need more oversight and direction, and yet, as members of the smallest department, have had rather less care than the others. In the Conservatory it is also a decided advantage to have more authority in the hands of Mrs. Woodford, whose personal acquaintance with the women makes possible a wiser and more sympathetic administration than could be carried out in any other way. The College women have probably gained less than the others by this division of labor, for they have always laid the first claim to the sympathy and interest of the Dean.

There has been no difficulty as yet in securing unity in the administration. Frequent consultations are held; and no steps which might involve unforeseen consequences, are taken by any Dean without the approval of the others. To the Dean of College Women, as the Chairman of Deans, and of the Women's Board, belong the power of initiative, the responsibility for the general policy, and the representation of the Department when necessary.

To render our administration more efficient and more orderly, regular monthly meetings of the Women's Board have been arranged, although this body holds itself subject to special call, should any emergency arise. Monthly General Exercises for the young women have also been appointed by the Deans, the three departments meeting together or separately as may seem wise.

The spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm which seems to prevail among all the young women is an auspicious promise of good things.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE M. FITCH.

Dean of College and Graduate Women.

Report of the Dean of the Theological Seminary

To the President:

Sir: The work of the Dean for the year may be briefly reported as follows: It has consisted (1) in establishing relationships with the Congregational Colleges that are the natural feeders of Oberlin Seminary, and in addressing large conferences of College men where men likely to study for the ministry are found; (2) in serving as a kind of pastor and consulting friend for all the Seminary students; (3) in securing money for the student evangelization movement carried on by the students of the Seminary in the surrounding country; (4) in visiting fields where students are preaching and doing evangelistic work, in order to help them study the problems of their respective fields and secure from their work an experience that shall be a valuable part of their theological training as well as a great advantage to all this part of the state; (5) in drawing the alumni more closely about the Seminary. I have carried also the full amount of teaching in the New Testament chair and three hours per week of extra teaching in the College. This extra teaching is reduced the present semester to one hour.

I am convinced, even more fully than last year, that the Seminary is now confronted by the greatest opportunity in its history. Certain important changes that have been taking place during the past few years have conspired to produce this opportunity: College graduation is required for admission; genuinely post graduate work of a severe order is now being done, involving the abandonment of the lecture system and the adoption of something like the seminar plan of work; the old free beneficiary aid system has been abandoned and students are now given opportunity to earn their expenses by doing work of great educational value to them in the surrounding country, towns, and cities. As a result the Seminary has become very attractive to strong college men. This fall, when many Seminaries are either barely able to hold their own, or are decreasing in attendance, our Seminary has an increase in the three regular classes of 30 per cent. over the attendance of last year. The quality of the men is good. I have not known a time in the past twenty years of my connection with the Seminary when the average student was equal to the average student this fall. The men come from twenty different Col-

leges, situated in twelve states. There is in sight the nucleus of a large class to enter in the fall of 1905, and I do not see why the increase in attendance next year may not be fully as great as it is this year. We have come to a point of general excellence in our curriculum and methods of work where success depends upon a single circumstance, namely, offering to prospective students a chance to earn \$100 a year. The expense of a year here is only \$180, and the chance to earn \$100 during the year is sufficient to enable a man to see his way through. Some of our Congregational Seminaries have more money for this purpose than they know what to do with; we have almost nothing. Last year I felt strongly that the only thing that kept our attendance down was the fact that students who wished to come here could not afford to do so. Consequently I guaranteed to every prospective student who needed help a chance to earn \$100. The result has been the increase of 30 per cent. in attendance mentioned above. To meet this guarantee for the men now on the ground \$1,500 must be raised. Next year students will come in still greater numbers, and \$2,500 will probably be needed. If the Seminary can only be given this sum yearly for a few years, there is no reason why it will not speedily become the large influential Seminary its general excellence fits it to be.

The important need of the Seminary is therefore an endowment of \$50,000 for undergraduate scholarships, the income to be disbursed in return for work that shall be educationally valuable to the students, and that shall make the influence of the Seminary felt in all this region. The Seminary has not directly profited by the large additions made to the endowment of Oberlin College in recent years. Its plant stands as it has stood for many years. The time has therefore surely come for a distinctive Seminary movement that shall add \$100,000 to the Seminary's endowment—\$50,000 for scholarships and \$50,000 for development in other directions. To get this is no easy undertaking, for the ground has all been faithfully gone over in the canvass for College endowment. To do it will require a number of years. The burden that weighs heavily upon the Theological Seminary Faculty, and especially upon Professor Currier who has done so much of this work in the past, and upon me as Dean, is the burden of getting the \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year necessary to make things go while the endowment is being raised. I cannot endure the thought of seeing the Seminary's present opportunity slip away for lack of \$2,000 a year. If this sum can be provided, our present prosperity will continue, and it will be far easier to raise the endowment. Cannot the Board of Trustees do something in this emergency? The Faculty is doing what it can in appealing by correspondence to alumni and friends, but, as

I said above, this ground has been thoroughly worked in the recent College canvass and the efforts of the faculty are not sufficient. The appeal is not for the sake of the Seminary alone, but for the churches. Ten years from now the churches will find themselves without well trained ministers unless provision is now made for the education of theological students.

The Seminary has suffered the loss of Professor Julius Bewer, who, greatly to the regret of Faculty and students, left the chair of Old Testament Language and Literature at the expiration of his term of appointment in order to accept work in his alma mater, Union Seminary. Professor Kemper Fullerton has taken up the work left by Professor Bewer, and is already attaining here the success which so conspicuously marked his eleven years of service in Lane Seminary.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD I. BOSWORTH.

Report of the Principal of Oberlin Academy

To the President: .

Sir: The work of the school year 1903-04 may fairly be counted a success. The discouraging feature was the failure to hold the advance which had been made in numbers during the preceding year. This failure was keenly felt throughout the Academy. The new courses, however, proved successful and popular. The courses in Botany and Zoology had good numbers. The new courses in History attracted large classes.

The effort once more to maintain separate athletic teams in the Academy, was a satisfaction to the students, and aroused a good degree of interest among them. It has always been difficult to provide support for more than the one team, in the various branches of sport in Oberlin. In spite of earnest efforts, there was quite a deficit in the management of the Academy teams last year. It is hoped, however, that a better showing can be made for the coming year. There seems to be little doubt that the maintenance of these teams is a decided advantage to the Academy.

Since it does not seem possible to employ a regular advertising agent for the Academy, it has been the purpose of the Principal to accomplish all that he could, by means of advertising in the magazines, and by careful attention to all correspondence. The greater part of the summer was given up to this latter work. It is a satisfaction at the beginning of the year 1904-05, to be able to report a good degree of progress in the direction of securing larger numbers of students. For the present year, there has been a gain of about forty students over the number in attendance a year ago. There are at present 201 boys, and 124 girls enrolled in the regular courses of the Academy. Doubtless, the publication of the Academy catalogue has helped in some degree to swell the numbers. It is not easy to know just where or how to advertise. So far as inquiries concerning the Academy are concerned, the magazine that was most successful, brought us some thirty letters. Only three of these thirty students, however, are now registered in the Academy. Perhaps other publications would show a larger percentage of actual students, from the number to whom they brought some word of Oberlin.

Another interesting fact is that more and more, the students of the

Academy seem to return year after year and to continue their work much longer than they formerly did. Very few of the boys who were enrolled in the Academy last year, and who could reasonably have been expected to return this year, have failed to appear. The interest in Latin seems not to be decreasing, at least, in the earlier years of the course. Nearly 100 students have been enrolled in the beginning classes this year.

Another point of encouragement is the fact that we have been able to provide work for every boy who has come to Oberlin this fall, with the purpose of supporting himself in whole, or in part. For this success, we are very largely indebted to the Young Men's Christian Association, and to the General Secretary, Mr. J. E. Sprunger, who has been untiring in his efforts to help all students who are in need of aid. A large number of the new students belong to this class, and the beneficiary funds at the disposal of the Academy, have been drawn upon heavily, in order to give some aid to the large numbers.

The teachers of the Academy feel that they have gained not only in the number, but in the grade of students as well, and look forward to the work of the year with much interest and enthusiasm.

Last Commencement, for the first time, diplomas were granted to the students who completed the Academy course, and a class of thirty-five was graduated. The present prospect is, that a somewhat larger class will complete their work this year.

The boys' literary societies, which last year were given up, have been revived, and their work is taken up by the students with great enthusiasm. The girls' society is also beginning the year with good numbers.

It is the earnest hope of the Principal, that ways may be found to hold all that has been gained in every direction, and that a steady growth may continue from year to year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN FISHER PECK.

Report of the Director of the Conservatory

To the President:

Sir: The most marked change to be noted in the equipment of the Conservatory since the last report is the remodeling of the concert hall, begun after commencement on plans furnished by Mr. A. B. Jennings, of New York, and now fast nearing completion. It provides a suitable alcove for the new organ, a stage large enough for a full orchestra, a convenient waiting room on the left of the stage, and will add about two hundred and fifty to the seating capacity of the audience room. A new system of ventilation and lighting is also provided for in these changes.

Our faculty remains essentially the same as last year. Mr. Lindquist and Mr. Horner return to their work after a year of study in Germany, and Mrs. F. G. Doolittle is absent for special study in Berlin.

Besides giving their services to any worthy object at home, the musical activities of our faculty outside of the regular work of the Conservatory are varied and extensive.

Professor Andrews has given 26 organ recitals, 21 of which were outside of Oberlin. He was honored by an invitation to give two recitals on the great organ in Festival Hall at St. Louis in June. He is the conductor of a large choral society in Akron, and has given with them three public concerts.

Three teachers hold important church positions in Cleveland: Mr. Harroun is director and tenor soloist in the Second Presbyterian Church; Mr. Upton is organist in the Calvary Presbyterian Church; Mr. Davis is organist in the Woodland Avenue Church. Mr. Lehmann directs a chorus choir in the Methodist Church in Elyria, and Mr. Alderfer is organist and director in the Congregational Church in Wellington.

Professor Kimball and Professor Andrews in the Second Church, and Professor Heacox and Professor Breckenridge in the First Church, are maintaining for us at home an ideal church service.

Professor Dickinson has been relieved of his work in piano for the year 1904-05 that he might write a text book on the History of Music, which will be published sometime during the year 1905.

Since definite literary requirements for the degree of Bachelor of

Music have been fixed, our best students are anxious to meet these requirements, and are planning early in their course to make up any deficiencies which may exist. Of 364 women classed in the Conservatory (not including children who live at home), four had the degree of A. B., 219 were graduates of high schools, and all but 18 had one or more years of high school training.

In addition to the almost countless recitals by students and teachers, our musical life has been enriched by the services of the following distinguished organizations and artists:

Pittsburgh Orchestra,
Cincinnati Orchestra,
Spiering Quartette.

PIANISTS

Mr. and Mrs. Alberto Jonas,
Mr. E. R. Kroeger,
Mr. Harold Bauer,
Mr. Edward MacDowell,
Mr. Alfred Reisenauer,
Mr. Josef Hofman.

Miss Maria Nichols, Violinist.

Mr. Alexander Guilmant, Organist.

VOCALISTS

Mr. Vernon d'Arnalle,
Miss Marguerite Hall,
Mrs. S. C. Ford,
Mr. Herbert Witherspoon,
Mrs. Corrinne Kelsey,
Mr. Emilio de Gogorza,
Miss Jessica de Wolf,
Miss Mary Louise Clary,
Mr. Carl Dufft,
Mrs. Elizabeth Blodgett,
Miss Shanna Cuming,
Miss Grace Missick,
Mr. George Hamlin,
Mr. Gwilym Miles.

An organization of young women known as the Student Board of the Conservatory is proving very useful in helping to maintain a high standard of law and good order. It consists of sixteen women elected by the Conservatory students, whose helpfulness to the Director, the Dean, and

to all new students is invaluable. A similar organization of young men has been formed for the same service.

The following tables show a growth in all departments of our work.

Table showing the number of students during the past year:

	Women	Men	Total
Fall, 1903	446	108	554
Winter, 1904	470	117	587
Spring, 1904	382	92	474

Table showing the number of students in both Conservatory and other departments:

	Conserva- tory and other de- partments	Classed Conserva- tory	Classed elsewhere	Conservatory alone
Fall, 1903	171	458	96	383
Winter, 1904	170	482	105	417
Spring, 1904	127	371	103	347

Table showing the branches taught, with the number of students in each:

	Fall 1903	Winter 1904	Spring 1904
Harmony	254	210	133
Counterpoint, Canon and Fugue	12	7	6
Composition	3	6	7
Harmonic Analysis and Musical Form	19	21	24
Ear Training	39	97	65
History of Music	69	82	67
Pianoforte	451	462	377
Organ	70	75	68
Singing	280	284	237
Violin, 'Cello and Double Bass.....	54	51	47
Wind instruments	3	4	1
Public School Music Instruction.....	9	38	28
Choral Class	105	127	65

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. MORRISON.

Report of the Chairman of the Summer School

To the President:

Sir: I offer the following report of the Summer School of 1904:

The school was in session from June 23 to August 12; and this, by teaching three Mondays and with the omission of July 4, gave 39 recitations for full courses.

The Registration List and the Entertainment List will show the teachers and the lecturers by whose co-operation the school was made a success. The Registration List also shows that 21 courses were given in College subjects, four in Academy subjects, and five in Normal subjects. Of the 21 College courses, 14 were taught by Professors of the College Faculty, three by a Professor from another institution, three by Oberlin Academy teachers, and one by a College Assistant. The three classes taught by Academy teachers were open to Academy students and might be counted as Academy work. Five of the College courses, one of which was taught by the College Assistant but the other four by the regular College Professors, were required studies. This leaves ten College courses (elective), taught by Oberlin Professors, three more offered by a Professor in another College, and three taught by Academy teachers and reckoned either as College or Academy electives. In addition to these three classes, four purely Academy classes were taught by two Oberlin Professors and an Oberlin High School teacher. Five Normal courses were organized, of which two were taught by the Superintendent of the Oberlin schools, two by Fellows of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, and one by a former teacher in the Geneseo (N. Y.) Normal School.

The number of pupils registered was 117, a considerable advance upon the attendance in any recent summer. Of this number 12 might be fairly well reckoned as pursuing Academy studies, while 20 more, who were students in the Academy or new students pursuing studies of Academy grade, such as the elementary work in Modern Languages, might raise the total of students pursuing Academy courses to 32. Eleven students

seem to have been attracted almost exclusively by the Normal courses. This leaves 74 students pursuing regular College work. It is notable that 14 of these were Graduate students, while six more were completing their work for the A. B. degree. It is plain that the presence of so many advanced students greatly raised the scholarly level of many classes. Including most of these graduates and most of the Normal students, I make out a list of 50 names which I do not find in the College Catalogue for 1903-04. The Academy classes have hardly paid for themselves, and yet I think it would be good policy to keep up about as many courses as were offered the last summer as long as we are able to make the school as a whole pay expenses. The Normal courses also did not pay expenses; but the attendance was fully as large as it was reasonable to expect the first summer such courses were offered. It seemed at one time that the attendance would be much larger,—large enough to more than meet the expenses of these courses. Possibly a second summer would draw this larger attendance; and as this plan affords us our only present opportunity for direct contact with the public schools, I trust the experiment will be longer continued. We were compelled to draw upon the Trustees' Guaranty Fund for one-half the expenses of these courses the past summer, amounting to about \$112.

The only other novel feature of the past summer was the doubling of the number of public lectures and entertainments. As will be seen from the accompanying list of entertainments, two were given each week on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, the whole series amounting to fourteen entertainments. The lecturers and musicians gave their services without cost to the school; but I think that the entertainments were considered very instructive and of a high order of excellence. The attendance was encouraging on the part of the citizens of the village, but only a small fraction of the members of the school attended any but the musical entertainments. This fact has led some of the teachers to question the wisdom of attempting so many entertainments in future summers; but my own judgment is still that on the whole they made up a part of the program of the school that was attractive, valuable and of a nature so helpful that it would be a mistake to lessen the number, so long as we are able to maintain the standard of the past summer in point of interest and value. Possibly it might be a help to this end if a small sum were charged to every one for a course ticket. If the students of the school paid something for the privilege of attendance, they might attend in larger numbers, and some very slight recompense might be made to the lecturers and musicians for their generous offering of service.

I fear that there is a growing disinclination on the part of the regular

Professors of the College and Seminary to take part in the labors of the Summer School. In many cases a proper regard for health makes such participation out of the question; but it seems to me plain that the school must continue for the simple necessity of affording to our irregular students an opportunity to secure regular standing with their classes. If it must continue, it seems wise to strive to make the school the best possible in our present circumstances; and that means that every College teacher who can do so, should take his part in its support.

Registration for the Summer School of 1904

College Courses	Teacher	Men	Women	Total
Chemistry.....	Mr. Chapin	7	5	12
Shakespeare	Professor Chase	10	13	23
Revolution in English Literature....	Professor Chase	4	14	18
Old English Grammar.....	Professor Chase	1	1	2
Economics	Professor Bogart ...	7	8	15
Economic History of United States..	Professor Bogart ...	3	4	7
Ethics	Professor MacLennan	6	4	10
French I. and II.....	Mrs. Cowdery.....	4	9	13
German I and II.....	Mrs. Swing	7	5	12
German III.....	Mrs. Swing	1	5	6
Government in England.....	Professor Hall	2	2	4
American History	Professor Hall	5	7	12
English History	Professor Hall	5	6	11
College Latin (Vergil).....	Professor Cole	1	4	5
Roman Antiquities	Professor Cole	6	4	10
Trigonometry.....	Professor Cairns....	2	2	4
Analytical Geometry.....	Professor Cairns....	2	2	4
Hist. of Education	Professor MacLennan	3	7	10
School Organization and Administra- tion.....	Professor MacLennan	4	3	7
Psychology	Professor MacLennan	12	5	17
Sociology	Professor Bogart ...	8	7	15
Academy Courses				
Latin I. and II.....	Professor Cole	2	3	5
Latin III. and IV. (Cæsar).....	Professor Cole	3	0	3
Algebra	Professor Cairns ...	2	3	5
Eng. Literature	Miss Ward	1	5	6
Normal Courses				
Elementary Methods	Mr. Marker and Mr. Meriam	0	7	7
Geography and Nature Study.....	Mr. Marker and Mr. Meriam	1	8	9
Arithmetic	Mr. Nye	0	8	8
English Grammar	Mr. Nye	0	7	7
Normal Art.	Mrs. Lauderdale	0	3	3
Total	109	161	270	

Mr. Meriam laid out the work for the two courses in Elementary Methods, and Geography and Nature Study; but for good reasons he sent Mr. Marker as his substitute in the teaching of them. Then Mr. Marker, after six weeks of teaching, for equally good reasons, turned the teaching for the last week over to Mr. Meriam.

Lectures and Entertainments, Summer School, 1904

- June 24. Professor E. L. Bogart. Socialism.
- June 28. Professor A. S. Root. Gutenberg and the Invention of Printing.
- July 1. Dr. J. W. Bradshaw. Some Aspects of the U. S. Civil Service.
- July 5. Professor A. A. F. Johnston. Secrets of the Teacher's Success.
- July 8. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt. The March of Liberty.
- July 12. Professor S. F. MacLennan. A Trip into the Canadian Wilderness.
- July 15. Professor G. W. Andrews. Organ Recital.
- July 19. Professor G. F. Wright. The Russo-Japanese War.
- July 22. Mrs. L. H. Sweet and Mr. H. Harroun. Piano and Vocal Recital.
- July 26. Professor F. H. Chase. Beginnings of the English Bible.
- July 29. Mr. G. E. Marker. Training of the Boy.
- Aug. 2. Rev. G. D. Wilder. The U. S. Monetary Commission in China.
- Aug. 5. Professor J. A. Bewer. Babylonian Archæology and its Relations to the Old Testament.
- Aug. 9. Dr. H. M. Tenney. Educational Value of Mediterranean Travel.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. HALL.

Report of the Director of the Men's Gymnasium

To the President:

Sir: The receipts and expenditures of the gymnasium for 1903-04 were as follows:

RECEIPTS

From term bills of men in the College, Academy, and Conservatory	\$908 50
From other fees.....	187 75
From rental	72 79
From interest on endowment (\$5,000)	225 00
Miscellaneous	11 08
 Total	 \$1,405 12

EXPENDITURES

Teaching (Director's salary not included).....	\$1,320 00
Clerk hire	23 70
Stationery and printing	13 40
Janitor (ten months) and assistance	404 53
Custodian	87 30
Fuel	609 27
Lights	143 30
Water	237 15
Supplies and repairs	291 86
Insurance	38 98
Telephone	15 00
Special appropriation for new lockers.....	108 00
Miscellaneous	47 63
 Total	 \$3,340 12

	Estimated	Actual
Expenditures, 1903-04.....	\$2,925 00	\$3,340 12
Income, 1903-04.....	1,240 00	1,405 12

Drawn from University funds..... \$1,685 00 \$1,935 00

The excess of actual over estimated expenses was due to an increase

of \$50 in the janitor's salary, approved by the Prudential Committee at the beginning of the year, to an item of \$42 overlooked by the general contractor when his bill was presented for payment in 1901, and to the unexpectedly large sum required for fuel and for supplies and repairs. These more than counter-balanced a decrease of \$100 in the amount actually expended for other items and an increase of \$165 in receipts. The budget for the current year allows an expenditure of \$3,437, including a special appropriation of \$340 for a felt and canvas running track in the gallery, with an estimated income of \$1,375.

The men who made use of the gymnasium in 1903-04 were distributed as follows:

The College—	No. in College	No. using gymnasium	In credit courses	In other classes	Not taking class work
Graduates	10	1	..	..	I
Seniors	53	41	8	9	24
Juniors	50	47	14	6	27
Sophomores	58	55	28	9	18
Freshmen	94	90	39	30	21
Specials	14	13	3	4	6
 Total College.....	 279	 247	 92	 58	 97
The Theological Seminary.....	36	27	..	21	6
The Academy	176	161	1	140	20
The Conservatory of Music....	97	52	..	46	6
 Total, all departments....	 588	 487	 93	 265	 129
Members of the Faculty.....	..	21	3	..	18
High School .....	..	19	..	19	..
Business College .....	..	19	..	19	..
Citizens .....	..	5	..	4	I
 Grand totals.....	 ...	 551	 96	 307	 148

These figures show that 82.8 per cent. of the men in all departments made use of the gymnasium, and 91.8 per cent. of the undergraduates in the College department. The corresponding percentages last year were 82 and 88.9. Ninety-two College undergraduates, or 34.2 per cent. of the whole number, were enrolled in the credit courses. Two hundred and six new students received physical examinations, each lasting forty minutes, and 39 old students were re-examined, besides the large number of candidates for the different varsity and Academy teams who were given partial examinations, in accordance with our practice, to determine their physical fitness to engage in intercollegiate or interscholastic contests.

The teachers in the gymnasium were Mr. Edwin Fauver, Instructor in Physical Training; Mr. Earl F. Adams, Instructor in Physics; Mr. Seeley K. Tompkins, Tutor in Declamation, and Mr. Dudley B. Reed, Tutor in History. Classes were organized as follows:

8:30 on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—A credit course intended for College students only, and running through the entire year. Taught by Mr. Fauver.

10:30 daily, except on Mondays—Open to students in all departments during twenty weeks of the year, i. e., November 9-December 19, January 11-March 26, and April 11-30. Taught by Mr. Fauver.

2:00 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—A credit course similar to that at 8:30, intended for College students only, and running through the entire year. Taught by Mr. Fauver.

3:00 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—An advanced credit course intended for College students who have completed one year's work in the 8:30 or 2 o'clock classes. Runs through the entire year. Taught by the Director.

3:00 daily, throughout the year, except on Saturdays—Open to students in all departments. Two independent classes, one elementary and one advanced, were conducted at this hour during the twenty weeks specified under the 10:30 hour. Taught by Mr. Adams and Mr. Tompkins.

4:00 daily, throughout the year, except on Saturdays—Open to students in all departments. Two independent classes, one elementary and one advanced, were conducted at this hour during the twenty weeks specified under the 10:30 hour. Taught by Mr. Adams and Mr. Tompkins.

7:30 p. m. daily, throughout the fall and winter terms, except on Saturdays—Open to students in all departments, and similar to the class at 10:30. Taught by Mr. Reed.

Students in the Academy were assigned to some one of the classes coming at 10:30, 3:00, 4:00, and 7:30, and were required to attend at least three times a week during the twenty weeks mentioned. In the late fall and winter there was basket ball practice daily between 6:30 and 7:30 p. m. by the varsity and Academy teams, and between 1:00 and 2:00 o'clock daily by the teams of the four College classes. The gymnasium was also open for general use at 7:30 and 9:30 daily, 2:00 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 2:00 until 5:00 on Saturday afternoons, and between 8:30 and 10:30 on Monday mornings. It was closed on Saturday evenings. The cage was open for indoor practice in baseball, and both basement rooms for handball games, throughout the entire day.

In the winter term of 1899-1900, the term immediately preceding the announcement of Dr. and Mrs. Warner's gift of the new building, out of

a total of 508 men in all departments of the College only 160 were enrolled in classes in the old gymnasium. Of this number 117 were Academy students, required to attend, 36 belonged in the College department, and the remaining 7 were in the Conservatory of Music. In 1901-02, the first year in the new building, 374 out of the 501 men enrolled in all departments made use of the gymnasium; in 1902-03 the number increased to 449, out of a total of 545, and last year to 487 in a total of 588. At the present time more than half of the students who frequent the gymnasium belong to the College department, and the regular classes contain more College than Academy men, although there is no rule requiring the former to attend.

Since the erection of Warner Gymnasium there has also been a noticeable increase in the number of men who take their exercise in the form of athletic sports. Mr. Fauver submits the following, as a conservative estimate of the numbers engaged in the chief sports with some degree of system and regularity during 1903-04:

	Varsity team	Academy team	Class teams	Unclassi- fied	Total
Football (fall).....	20	25	60	12	117
Basket ball (winter)....	10	10	40	20	80
Baseball (spring).....	15	15	48	20	98
Track athletics (spring). .	30	..	..	..	30

The varsity and Academy teams spend about an hour and a half daily in practice, in the case of football and baseball, and one hour four times a week for basket ball. The track men practice one hour a day, as a rule. On the class teams practice is less regular and frequent, and least of all in football, where it would be most desirable. This table does not include the considerable number of men who appeared occasionally on the athletic fields for exercise, or as candidates for the regular teams. The local tennis tournament, in which 30 took part in the spring, should also be mentioned.

The covering of felt and canvas for the running track, for which \$340 was appropriated last year, has given all the satisfaction expected, and is in almost constant use.

The time has now arrived when much more extensive additions are demanded. We need room for several hundred more lockers, a special dressing room for men on the athletic teams, together with accommodations for visiting teams, and more floor space for class work and games—a condition which will be met when the north end, as originally planned, is added to the gymnasium. Although twenty-seven new lockers were set up a year ago, filling all the space at present available, there are already

one hundred more men than lockers in the building, and it has therefore become necessary in many cases to assign two students to a single locker. The men composing the various athletic teams, and all who practice with them, return from the field at the hour when the gymnasium is most crowded with other students, and they cannot use the baths or secure space in the shower-room for rubbing benches without seriously discommoding the regular users of the building. Special quarters in the basement of the north addition, including lockers and showers, with direct entrance from outside, would relieve this pressure, promote cleanliness in the general dressing room, and insure proper attention to the members of our own and visiting teams. The basement would also contain a special room for boxing, wrestling, and fencing, and this is already needed. On the first floor there would be a large class room, used also as the permanent trophy room, and an additional dressing room with space for two hundred lockers. On the floor above a small hall, 65 by 40 feet, and one story in height, would give another room for class exercises—at present two, and even three, independent classes must be conducted on the main floor at the same time during the crowded afternoon hours—and it would allow basket ball and other games to be played at almost any hour in the day without interference with classes. Increased facilities for recreative exercise indoors are particularly desirable in the case of older students, and teachers in the various departments, for whose needs adequate provision is now impossible. Above the small hall, and utilizing the north slant of the skylight, a group of photographic rooms would be fitted up, enabling the department to secure valuable records of interesting and typical cases seen in the examining room, and thus furnishing the illustrative material required for lectures and demonstrations. The estimated cost of these additions, with equipment, is \$25,000.

The General Faculty at a recent meeting approved the recommendation of the Committee on Men's Gymnasium that beginning with the next College year the Teachers' Course in Physical Training be extended to include men as well as women, and that the term bills for the second semester of the senior year, in the case of such men as elect the course, be set aside for use in developing this work. For some years there has been a growing demand for graduates able to take charge of physical training in smaller colleges, private schools, academies and high schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, gymnasia connected with institutional churches, and the like. Occasionally it has been possible to meet requests of this nature by recommending some one from the corps of student-teachers formerly trained and employed in our own gymnasium; but now that the staff of instruction has been enlarged and made more

permanent in character it becomes the duty of the College to rise to the opportunity, and to offer more complete and systematic preparation to prospective workers in this field. According to the plan proposed, those who enroll themselves for the course will elect, in addition to the work required of all candidates for a degree, certain general scientific courses in their freshman and sophomore years, and in the junior and senior years, besides the course in human anatomy now offered, four hours of work each semester in special courses, some of them already given to women in the Teachers' Course. Upon graduation such students will receive the diploma of the Teachers' Course, together with the usual bachelor's degree.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED EUGENE LEONARD.

Report of the Director of the Women's Gymnasium

To the President:

Sir: The women in attendance at the Gymnasium were distributed as follows:

Graduates	I
Seniors	17
Juniors	24
Sophomores	32
Freshmen	59
Specials	7
Total	140
College students electing Academy classes..	25
Academy students for whom the work is re- quired	77
Conservatory students electing the work..	109
Art students electing the work.....	3
High School and Public School.....	4
Citizens	2
Total in all departments.....	360

Three hundred and sixty is a small number compared with the 1,000 women enrolled in the College, but it is all that can be accommodated in the present building. Many are turned away every term for lack of room.

Physical examinations were given to 224 new students, and 94 old students were re-examined. In addition partial examinations were given to the members of the basket ball teams before they were allowed to play.

The Women's Gymnasium and Field Association was organized in January, its object being first, to promote interest in the Gymnasium, and out-of-door sports as a means of securing the recreation, physical development and health of its members; second, to provide and equip a suitable field for out-door recreation. Its membership was divided into three classes—charter life members, paying \$10.00; resident members, paying \$5.00; and year members, paying \$1.00. There were 57 members of the first, 40 of the second, and 95 of the third class, making a total membership of 192. One of the events of the Association was a skating

contest on the Rockefeller Skating Floor. This was greatly enjoyed by the students and will be made a yearly event. The skating season the last year was unusually long and in addition to the usual skating, twenty evening parties were given. In the spring the Association took charge of the out-door basket ball games and contests, also fitted up three tennis courts, at a cost of about \$100.00, and this fall has held a tennis tournament.

By throwing the hall and several of the small rooms on the second floor of the gymnasium into one, space was made for eighty additional lockers, thereby nearly doing away with the necessity for having two persons use the same locker. A much needed study room was also gained for the students of the Physical Training course. The electric lights are a great convenience to the late afternoon classes, and save much time and labor formerly spent in caring for and lighting kerosene lamps.

The advancement of Miss Wickwire from the position of teacher, to that of instructor, was a gratifying evidence of the appreciation by the Trustees of her faithful and valuable work.

The director was chosen a charter member of the American Society for Research in Physical Education and attended its first meeting in Boston in April. During July she took courses in Orthopedics in the Harvard Medical School.

The health record of the past year was not so good as usual. There were fewer cases of serious illness, but colds, grippe, and measles were unusually prevalent.

TEACHERS' COURSE IN PHYSICAL TRAINING

The receipts and expenditures of the term bills of the seniors in the Teachers' Course in Physical Training, were as follows:

RECEIPTS	
From term bills	\$450.00
Private pupil	37.00
Total receipts	\$487.00

EXPENDITURES	
Teaching	\$167.40
Books and periodicals	48.13
Apparatus	33.55
Exhibit for St. Louis Fair.....	23.38
Printing, postage and express.....	7.27
Remodeling to make room for a study room	61.67
Furnishing study room.....	33.15
Music	9.80
Total expenditure	\$384.35

The number of students in this course in 1903-04 was distributed as follows:

Seniors	6
Juniors	7
Sophomores	11
Freshmen	16
<hr/>	
Total	40

A comparison of the total enrollment in this course for the last four years shows the rapid increase in numbers.

Number of students in 1900-01.....	1
" " " " 1901-02.....	18
" " " " 1902-03.....	27
" " " " 1903-04.....	40

The Freshman class of this year numbers eighteen, and five (four of whom come from other Colleges) have been added to the present Sophomore Class.

We have accommodations for these larger classes in the first three years of the course, but we could not provide them during the Senior year with practice teaching in the present small Gymnasium. The future must be looked in the face and it will be necessary either to limit the number admitted to this course, or to have a larger building, giving us the needed space for additional classes.

During the fall a local society of the American Physical Education Association was formed. Its membership consists of the special teachers and the Seniors of the Physical Training course, and of the teachers in the Men's Gymnasium.

At the urgent request of those in charge of the department of Physical Training at the St. Louis Exposition, an exhibit was prepared and forwarded.

In May the Seniors of the Physical Training Course gave an exhibition in the Men's Gymnasium for the benefit of the fund for the Recreation Field.

To give more opportunity for practice teaching, Gymnastics have again been introduced into the Grammar grades of the public schools, and placed under the charge of Miss Lora D. Fowler, a graduate of the two years' course in Physical Training, who is now completing her College course. By a special vote of the Prudential Committee, a scholarship has been granted to Miss Fowler for her supervision of this public school work.

Dr. Runyon after a year's study abroad resumed her work again the last year. Mr. Edwin Fauver was added to the list of special teachers,

and his lecture course on the history of out-door sports proved a valuable addition to the work.

Dr. Leonard now has charge of the classes in fencing which were formerly taught by Dr. Karl Zapp of Cleveland.

Respectfully submitted,
DELPHINE HANNA.

Report of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds

To the President:

Sir: Since my last report, the College has purchased the residence property on the south side of West Lorain street owned by E. P. Johnson. This, with the adjacent property previously purchased, assures a site for a College building west of the Chapel.

The Finney house has been dismantled and part of it removed and the rest will be torn down this winter preparatory to beginning work on the Chapel in the spring.

Extensive alterations and repairs were made in the Lincoln house, immediately north of Peters Hall, to fit it for the use of the Botanical Department formerly occupying the Finney house. This building provides two large general laboratories, a private laboratory, Professor's study, rooms for the Herbarium, chemical room, work room, etc. In some respects this building is better adapted for the work of this department than the old one.

Provision for stereopticon lectures having been made in Sturges Hall, the platform and seats in Bradley Auditorium on the third floor of Peters Hall were removed and the room fitted up for the use of the College Museum, most of which has been moved from the Library building. This makes possible a better display of this material than was possible in the latter building owing to the crowding caused by the growth of the library. The space thus vacated has been filled with bookshelves which will partially relieve for a short time the crowded condition of the Library building. The installation there of a very complete system of electric lighting and the laying of a cork carpet in the reading room have greatly increased the efficiency of this building. However, as more students are attracted to it, the reading room is more crowded than ever, and additional space for this purpose must be used if the students are to continue to do their best work.

Electric lights, replacing the unsatisfactory oil lamps, have been placed in the Women's Gymnasium. Alterations made on the second floor have increased the capacity of the locker room. This building is entirely inadequate to the needs of the Women's Department.

The Powers house still serves as an office building. Several more excrescences have been added to it this year in an effort to make this service somewhat more equal to the actual needs. A vault and another work room have been added to the Secretary's office and the Principal of the Academy has a much needed waiting room. The replacing of the worn out furnace with one of those saved from the Chapel will, it is hoped, furnish relief from the lack of warmth during last winter.

The audience room in Sturges Hall has been redecorated and is now used as a recitation room.

The central heating plant, furnishing heat to nine of the College buildings and the Straus Block, went into operation in November of last year. A very much better service was given than was possible with the old individual plants. Such minor defects in the system as were made apparent the first year have been remedied.

Any very extensive treatment of the trees on the College grounds, though greatly needed, seems impossible at this time; I must call attention, however, to the necessity for immediate care of certain trees where overcrowding and disease are causing great damage.

The close proximity to several of the College buildings of old wooden buildings is greatly to be regretted. The proper setting for the College buildings cannot be secured as long as these remain and the completion of the Chapel will but emphasize this defect. I would recommend the removal of the house and barn back of Peters Hall and the extension of the lawns of Peters Hall and Warner Gymnasium in this direction. If possible arrangements should be made with the owners for the removal of the old barn and sheds at the south end of Warner Gymnasium.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. DOOLITTLE.

Statistics of Instruction

Year of 1903-04

The schedule numbers in the following tables refer to the courses as described in the catalogue for 1902-03.

In science courses the hours of instruction spent by the teacher in laboratory work are marked with the letter "L," the letter "R" being used to denote hours in regular recitation.

I. The College

Name of Teacher	Schedule Number	Description of Course	I. SEMESTER			II. SEMESTER		
			Teach-ing hrs. per week	Students Men	Students Women	Teach-ing hrs. per week	Students Men	Students Women
ANATOMY								
Leonard.....		Human Anatomy.....	L 1 R 1	5	8			
ASTRONOMY								
St. John.....	1- 2	General Astronomy.....	L 2 R 2	5	5	L 2 R 2	4	4
BIBLE								
{ King { Bosworth..	9-10	Sen. Bible.....	2	53	53		2	53
								53
Bosworth.....	5	Freshman Bible.....	2	91	153			
Bosworth.....	16	Greek Testament.....					2	2
								4
BIBLIOGRAPHY								
Root.....	2	Use of Libraries				144	206	55
"	4	Illus. of Books.....					2	7
"	3	Hist. Printed Book.....	2	3	15		2	4
								12
								20
						3	15	
							11	32

Name of Teacher	Schedule Number	Description of Course	I. SEMESTER			II. SEMESTER		
			Students		Teach- ing hrs. per week	Students	Teach- ing hrs. per week	Students
			Men	Women				
ENGLISH COMPOSITION								
Barrows.....	1- 2	Freshman (4 sec.)	8	84	123	8	75	116
Bates.....	1- 2	“ (1 sec.)	2	16	27	2	15	20
“	3- 4	Sophomore (3 sec.)	6	66	78	6	61	73
“	5- 6	Advanced	1	16	12	1	8	13
ENGLISH LITERATURE								
Wager	1- 2	Hist. Eng. Lit. (3 sec.)	6	42	87	6	52	93
“	5- 6	Chaucer	3	5	24	3	4	16
“	7	Theory Poetry	3	4	15			
Luce	9-10	Shakespeare	3	19	22	3	21	35
“	13-14	Masterpieces 19th C	3	20	22	3	18	32
Wager	16	Minor Poetry				3	3	10
FRENCH								
Wightman...	1- 2	Beginning	4	16	16	4	10	14
Cowdery.....	1- 2	“ (2 sec.)	8	27	34	8	27	31
“	3- 4	Gram. & Read. (2 sec.)	6	15	36	6	11	27
Wightman...	5- 6	Composition	1	5	13	1	3	9
“ ...	9-10	Prose XVII & XVIII	3	2	4	3	2	6
“ ...	11-12	Drama	3	3	10	3	2	11
“ ...	15-16	Adv. Comp	1	2	5	1	1	4
“ ...	17-18	Hist. Fr. Lit	2	2	4	2	1	4
Cowdery.....		Conversation	2	8	10	2	4	6
GEOLOGY								
Wright, A. A.	1	General	L	1		80	132	61 112
“	2	Advanced	R	5	9	8		
“	3	Petrography	L	2				
“	4	Palæontology	R	1	1	0		
Wright, G. F.	6	Quaternary	R	2				
			3	8	12			
GERMAN								
McDaniels...	1- 2	Beginning	4	16	27	4	11	18
Swing.....	1- 2	“	4	7	10	4	7	11
Gubelmann..	3- 4	Second year (2 sec.) ...	8	29	45	8	21	32
“ ..	5- 6	Drama (2 sec.)	6	28	34	6	18	31
“ ..	7- 8	Composition	1	18	18	1	12	16
						98	134	69 108

Name of Teacher	Schedule Number	Description of Course	I. SEMESTER			II. SEMESTER		
			Students		Teach-ing hrs. per week	Students		Teach-ing hrs. per week
			Men	Women		Men	Women	
GREEK								
Lord	1- 2	Beginning	4	5	11	4	4	12
Martin	3- 4	Freshman.....	4	10	11	4	10	11
"	9-10	Oratory.....	2	1	10	2	2	5
"	17-18	Comedy	3	2	13	3	1	9
			—	—	—	—	—	—
			18	45		17	37	
HISTORY								
Johnston....	1	Italy...				2	30	63
"	3	Mediæval.....				5	15	41
"	5	Architecture.....				2	8	20
"		Painting.....				3	12	13
Hall	9-10	English Outline.....	3	9	13	3	10	13
"	11-12	American Outline	3	11	12	3	21	14
"	17-18	Beginning Eng. Inst...	2	12	2	2	14	1
"	19-20	Current Events	3	5	10	3	1	6
Miller	7- 8	History of Greece.....	2	20	27	2	8	8
			—	—	—	—	—	—
			57	64		119	179	
ITALIAN								
Wightman...	1	Beginning	4	2	6			
LATIN								
Lord.....	1- 2	Freshman (3 sec.).....	12	26	53	12	26	55
Cole.....	1- 2	" (1 sec.).....	4	12	16	4	7	14
"	3- 4	Sophomore.....	3	6	26	3	5	26
"	9-10	Latin Writing.....	1	2	31	1	1	22
"	11-12	Cicero Sec. Philippic....	2	4	17	2	3	15
"	17-18	{ Juvenal & Martial { Martial, Tacitus	3	1	11	3	2	9
			—	—	—	—	—	—
			51	154		44	141	
MATHEMATICS								
Sherk	1- 2	Freshman (3 sec.).....	9	53	44	9	46	35
Cairns.....	1- 2	" (3 sec.).....	9	58	73	9	57	77
"	L	6				L	6	
"	5- 6	M. Draw. & D. Geom...	R	0	28	3	0	25
"	11-12	Calculus.....	3	23	9	3	19	8
			—	—	—	—	—	—
			162	129		147	123	
MINERALOGY								
Jewett.....		Mineralogy				L	10	
						R	3	17
MUSIC								
Dickinson ...	1- 2	Hist. of Music.....	4	1	4	4	0	6

Name of Teacher	Schedule Number	Description of Course	I. SEMESTER			II. SEMESTER		
			Teach-ing hrs. per week	Students Men	Students Women	Teach-ing hrs. per week	Students Men	Students Women
ORATORY								
Caskey	1- 2	General Course (2 sec.)	6	20	13	6	12	6
"	3- 4	Argument'n & Debate..	2	8	0	2	6	0
"	6	Dramatic Reading.....				2	6	9
				28	13		24	15
PEDAGOGY								
Miller	1- 2	Hist. & Theory Educa.	4	4	11	4	4	10
PHILOSOPHY								
MacLennan.	1	Introd. Psychology.....	3	49	64			
"	2	Ethics	L	4		L	3	44
"	3- 4	Exper. Psychology.....	R	0	7	R	0	2
"		Introd. Philosophy.....				2	20	26
"	5	" Logic	2	10	6			
"	9-10	Hist. of Philosophy.....	3	7	7	3	5	5
"		Advanced Logic.....	2	0	2			
"		Metaphysics				2	2	2
King	7- 8	Microcosmus.....	5	27	9	5	21	9
Fitch.....	12	Æsthetics, History.....				2	5	5
				100	91		101	99
PHYSICAL TRAINING								
Fauver.....	1- 2	Elemen'y (men) 2 sec..	L	6	50	0	L	6
Leonard.....	3- 4	Advanced (men)	L	3	26	0	L	3
{ Hanna & Wickwire.	1- 2	Elementary (women)...	L	3	0	57	L	3
Wickwire....	3- 4	Advanced (2 sec.) wom.	L	6	0	76	L	6
				76	133		66	85
PHYSICS								
St. John.....	1- 2	Mech. etc. (3 lab. sec.)	L	15			L	15
"	3- 4	Elec.&Mag.(3 lab. sec.)	R	3	29	3	R	3
"	5- 6	Li't&Heat (2 lab. sec.)	L	15			L	15
"		Special Lab. Course.....	R	2	12	1	R	2
				L	10		L	10
				R	2	6	R	2
					5	1		7
				R	0	2		1
PHYSIOLOGY								
Leonard.....	2	Phys. and Hygiene.....		47	5		44	4
						5	7	21

II. The Theological Seminary

Name of Instructor	Description of Course	I. SEMESTER			II. SEMESTER		
		Students		Teach- ing hrs. per week	Teach- ing hrs. per week	Students	
		Men	Women			Men	Women
OLD TESTAMENT							
Bewer.....	Special Int. to O. T.....	3	12	0			
"	Hist. Stud. Genesis.....	2	6	0			
"	Elements of Hebrew...	5	9	0	4	9	0
"	General Int. to O. T....				1	3	0
"	O. T. Theology				3	10	0
		—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW TESTAMENT							
Bosworth.....	Special Int. II.....	2	16	0			
"	New Testament a.....	5	15	0	5	15	0
"	" " c.....	3	12	0			
"	" " b.....				2	11	0
"	Teachings of Paul				3	16	0
		—	—	—	—	—	—
THEOLOGY							
King	Systematic.....	5	9	0	5	9	0
CHURCH HISTORY							
Swing.....	Gen. Hist. of Church...	3	17	0	3	13	0
"	Hist. Relig. Freedom...	3	3	0			
"	Historical Dogma.....	3	11	0	3	10	0
"	His. Church in America				3	5	0
"	Seminar in Sources.....				1	6	0
		—	—	—	—	—	—
HARMONY OF SCIENCE AND REVELATION							
G. F. Wright	Origin Human Race....				2	4	0
"	Apologetics.....				3	2	0
		—	—	—	—	—	—
HOMILETICS							
Currier.....	Theol. Encyclopedia...	2	12	0			
"	Homiletics a and b.....	3	7	0	2	5	0
"	Sermon Constr.....	1	8	0	1	3	0
"	Preaching Ex.....	½	37	0	½	38	0
"	Prac. Theol. a and b ...	3	7	0	2	2	0
"	Missions.....	2	5	0			
"	Social Problems.....				3	7	0
"	Sermon Criticism.....				2	8	0
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		76	0		63	0	

Name of Instructor	Description of Course	I. SEMESTER.			II. SEMESTER		
		Teach-ing hrs. per week	Students Men	Students Women	Teach-ing hrs. per week	Students Men	Students Women
ELOCUTION AND ORATORY							
Caskey	Elocution and Oratory.....	3	4	0	3	10	0
SLAVIC DEPARTMENT							
Miskovsky.....	Bohemian	5	1	0	5	1	0
"	English.....	5	2	0	10	2	0
"	Apologetics.....	5	1	0			
"	Church History..	5	1	0	5	1	0
"	American History.....				5	1	0
		—	—	—	—	—	—
			5	0		5	0

III. The Academy

Instructor	Subject	Fall Term, 1903			Winter T'm, 1904			Spring Term, 1904		
		No. of Teach- ing hours	Students Men Women	No. of Teach- ing hours	Students Men Women	No. of Teach- ing hours	Students Men Women	No. of Teach- ing hours	Students Men Women	
BIBLE										
Peck.....	Senior.....	I	45	30	I	45	34	I	45	29
Adams.....	Middle.....	I	25	17	I	30	21	I	31	20
Shaw.....	Junior Middle.....	I	24	20	I	28	16	I	28	20
Reed.....	Junior.....	I	25	9	I	19	11	I	16	7
Smithe.....	Irregular.....	I	22	9	I	15	12	I	11	4
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			141	85		137	94		131	80
BOTANY										
		L	6		L	6		L	6	
Tracy.....	Beginning.....	R	3	7	R	3	7	R	3	8
DECLAMATION										
Tompkins ...	Declamation.....	2	18	8	4	20	10	4	16	7
“	....Reading.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		18	8		25	10		21	7	
ENGLISH										
Thompson...I,-II,-III (2 sec.).....	10	29	14	10	22	18	10	16	16	
Brownback ..IVa,-Va,-VIa (2 sec.)...	6	39	31	6	32	28	6	30	25	
Pendleton ...IVb,-Vb,-VIb (2 sec.)...	4	39	30	4	41	14	4	37	21	
Brownback ..VII,-VIII,-IX (3 sec.)..	6	39	29	6	35	32	6	26	30	
“ ..X,-XI,-XII.....	2	9	14	2	16	7	2	5	15	
Pendleton ...XIII,-XIV,-XV.....	3	9	2	3	10	15	3	12	0	
“ ...XVI,-XVII,-XVIII.....	5	2	35	5	1	28	5	0	21	
“ ...XIX,-XX,-XXI (2 sec.)	4	44	31	4	46	34	4	36	24	
Thompson...English Grammar.....	5	8	2	5	14	5	5	14	3	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		218	188		217	181		176	155	
FRENCH										
Cowdery ....I,-II,-III (2 sec.).....	10	9	27	10	5	19	10	5	17	
“IV,-V,-VI	5	4	9	5	3	9	5	2	7	
“I,-II	—	—	—	5	6	10	5	3	4	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		13	36		14	38		10	28	
GERMAN										
McDaniels ..I,-II,-III (3 sec.)	15	35	35	15	29	27	15	27	16	
Swing.....IV,-V,-VI.....	5	11	8	5	8	2	5	7	2	
“ ..I,-II	—	—	—	5	9	16	5	10	14	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		46	43		46	45		44	32	

Instructor	Subject	Fall Term, 1903			Winter T'm, 1904			Spring Term, 1904		
		No. of Teach- ing hours	Students Men Women	No. of Teach- ing hours	Students Men Women	No. of Teach- ing hours	Students Men Women	No. of Teach- ing hours	Students Men Women	No. of Teach- ing hours
GREEK										
Peck	I,-II,-III	5	7	6	5	7	6	5	7	6
"	IV,-V,-VI	5	11	10	5	10	10	5	10	9
		—	—	18	16	—	—	17	16	—
HISTORY										
Reed	I,-II,-III	4	20	10	4	18	11	4	18	11
"	IV,-V,-VI	4	12	13	4	13	18	4	14	12
		—	—	32	23	—	—	31	29	—
LATIN										
Hosford	I,-II,-III (2 sec.)	12	33	21	12	29	21	12	25	18
Smithe	II,-III (1 sec)				5	11	2	6	10	1
"	I,-II				6	12	2	6	10	2
Shaw	IV,-V,-VI (2 sec.)	10	22	19	10	22	20	10	22	18
Smithe	III -IV,-V	12	6	7	5	4	2	5	2	2
Shaw	VIIa,-VIIIa,-IXa	4	11	13	4	12	10	4	12	11
"	VIIb,-VIIIb,-IXb	5	5	7	5	4	7	5	5	3
Hosford	X,-XI,-XII (2 sec.)	8	17	20	8	16	18	8	15	17
		—	—	—	94	87	—	110	82	—
MATHEMATICS										
Moore	Alg. I,-II,-III (2 sec.) ...	10	29	11	10	24	10	10	19	6
Burr	Alg. II							5	4	2
Moore	Alg. IV,-V,-VI (2 sec.)	4	34	28	4	34	26	4	37	41
Sherk	Alg. VII,-VIII,-IX	5	12	3	5	13	4	5	11	4
Tompkins	Arithmetic	5	6	2	5	6	3	5	5	2
Sherk	Geom. I, II,-III (2 sec.)	8	40	14	8	35	23	8	24	20
Moore	Geom. III,	4	17	17				4	7	4
"	" I,-II	—	—	—	4	7	3	—	—	—
		138	75	—	119	69	—	107	79	—
PHYSICS										
		L 12			L 12			L 12		
Adams	I,-II,-III (2 sec.)	R 8	20	9	R 8	18	5	R 4	18	5
ZOOLOGY										
		L 6			L 6			L 6		
Tracy	I,-II,-III	R 3	9	3	R 3	9	3	R 3	10	2

Treasurer's Report

1904

Treasurer's Statement

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF OBERLIN COLLEGE:

The Treasurer of the College submits his Annual Statement for the year ending August 31, 1904, as follows:

The funds separately invested are:

C. G. Finney Memorial Fund—

	Principal, August 31, 1904	Net Income
Mortgages	\$79,600.00	
Cash	1,865.37	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$81,466.37	\$4,080.12

Springer Fund—

Cleveland real estate	5,165.90	374.10
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Foltz Fund—

Bonds	522.50	22.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$87,154.77	\$4,476.72

The other funds are invested as a whole. A summary statement of these investments with the net income thereof, is as follows:

	Principal, August 31, 1904	Net Income
Notes and mortgages	\$ 437,659.67	
Stocks and bonds	260,401.43	
Collateral loans	422,150.24	
Real estate	236,187.26	
Deposits (Savings and Trust Co.'s)	2,000.00	
Sundry accounts	137,023.45	
Loan to General Fund	10,950.89	
Deposits subject to check and cash	40,884.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of general investments	\$1,547,256.94	\$66,484.06
Total of special investments	87,154.77	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,634,411.71	

The above investments are stated in detail, beginning at page 177 of this report.

The net income of general investments, \$66,484.06, has been divided at the rate of 4.5 per cent among the funds to which they belong. The fraction, \$2.68, was credited to University account.

The excess of income over expense in the accounts of University, College, Academy and Theological Seminary, combined as usual, was \$49.45, which being subtracted from the accumulated deficits of previous years, \$11,000.34, leaves \$10,950.89 as the total unpaid deficit on August 31, 1904.

Gifts have been received during the year as follows:

GIFTS FOR IMMEDIATE USE

- From "A Friend," \$260.00 for the Library.
- From the Class of 1904, \$100.00 for a Chapel desk.
- From Students in College Department, \$18.00 for art photographs.
- From Tracy McGregor, \$75.00 for aid to students.
- From Lyman B. Sperry, \$25.00 for care of trees.
- From the Oberlin Musical Union, \$1,500.00 for the organ in Warner Hall.
- From members of the Living Endowment Union, \$705.50 for current expense.
- From the Second Congregational Church, Oberlin, \$110.74 for aid to students in the Theological Seminary.
- Sundry gifts for Women's Recreation Field, \$682.27.

For the purchase of a rubber carpet for the Library from—

E. A. West.....	\$100.00	J. O. Troup.....	\$ 5.00
- Zenas Crane.....	50.00	- Noel Gale.....	10.00
- C. M. Hall.....	50.00		

For Employment Fund for Seminary Students from—

Wilmot V. Metcalf.....	\$200.00	Irving W. Metcalf.....	\$200.00
O. J. Wilson.....	50.00	E. H. Olmstead.....	10.00
G. T. Nichols.....	5.00	- Mrs. E. W. R. Lord.....	5.00
Mrs. H. W. Woodford.....	10.00	- Miss H. W. Ely.....	10.00
B. T. Williams.....	5.14		

For the support of the Slavic Department in the Theological Seminary from—

- Miss Sarah N. Kittredge...	\$250.00	- Charles B. Everson.....	\$ 25.00
E. L. Pickard.....	100.00	- Mrs. J. A. Lane.....	25.00
Miss A. C. Pryer.....	25.00	Miss Anne Walworth.....	150.00
- "A New York Friend".....	25.00		
- Congregational Education Society.....			200.00
- First Congregational Church, Jefferson, Ohio.....			5.00
- Bethlehem Congregational Church & S. S., Cleveland.....			22.88

Pilgrim Church, Cleveland.....	25.00
--First Congregational Church, Buffalo.....	50.00
-Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn.....	25.00
- First Congregational Church, Oberlin.....	105.40
Second Congregational Church, Oberlin.....	26.44
-Home Department First Congregational Church S. S., Oberlin....	2.56
Ohio W. H. M. U.....	244.95
South Dakota W. H. M. U.....	38.00
-New Jersey W. H. M. U.....	1.00
New York W. H. M. U.....	150.00
- Free Reformed Church, Silver Lake, Minn.....	20.00

The total amount of these gifts for immediate use is \$5,702.88.

This amount is distributed in the Statement of Income and Expense among the following accounts:

University	\$ 613.33
College, special accounts.....	28.00
Theological Seminary, special accounts.....	2,122.11
Library	477.00
Miscellaneous	2,462.44
	—————\$5,702.88

GIFTS TO FORM NEW FUNDS OR INCREASE OLD ONES

- From F. M. Hayes, of Buffalo, \$20.00 for endowment.
- From Sydney D. Strong, of Chicago, \$50.00 for endowment.
- From L. F. Parker, of Grinnell, Iowa, \$1,000.00 for endowment.
- From S. F. Cooper, of Campbell, Cal., \$3,500.00 for endowment.
- From Mrs. Susan A. S. Moulton, of Columbus, \$500.00 to found the May Moulton Loan Fund.
- From the estate of Mrs. Abigail L. Olney, of Cleveland, \$10,000.00 for endowment of the Olney Art Collection.
- From the estate of Charles H. Keith, of Chicago, \$1,903.97; his bequest to Oberlin College.
- From the estate of William E. Osborn, of Pittsburg, \$500.00; balance of his bequest to Oberlin College.
- From Alumni, \$2,491.50, part payments on subscriptions to the Class Reunion Funds.

The total amount of these gifts to capital account is \$19,965.47 as is also shown on page 175 of this report.

Endowments for current expenses now stand on the books as follows:

General or University Endowments.....	\$ 658,763.76
College Department "	405,458.85
Acadeimy	
Theological Seminary.....	120,674.76
Conservatory of Music.....	30,419.50
Library	23,101.26
 Total	 \$1,238,418.13

The accounts hereinafter presented are:

First, a set of tables showing the current income and expenses of each Department in detail, accounts of general interest being placed under the heading "University."

Second, a list of all the Funds and Balances in care of the Treasurer, showing their amounts at the beginning and end of the year.

Third, a classified list of the properties or assets in the hands of the Treasurer.

Fourth, a list of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., in use for College purposes, and not valued on the Treasurer's books.

JAMES R. SEVERANCE, Treasurer.

OBERLIN, November 16, 1904.

Statement of Income and Expense for the Year.

UNIVERSITY

INCOME

From invested funds.....	\$25,073.00
From rent of houses and lands not valued.....	512.87
Interest on subscriptions to endowment.....	57.60
Biography of C. G. Finney.....	90.10
Gifts for current expense.....	613.33
 Total income.....	 \$26,346.90

EXPENSE

Salaries—Administration	\$5,000.00
Treasurer's office.....	3,820.00
Library	2,400.00
Gymnasia	3,250.00
Secretary's office.....	2,100.00—\$16,570.00
Clerks	1,530.60
Stationery, printing and postage.....	4,355.32
Advertising	1,229.44
Fuel and lights.....	1,618.08
Buildings and grounds, care and repairs.....	6,660.31
Men's Gymnasium.....	2,247.05
Women's Gymnasium.....	780.87
Outside Representation.....	354.41
Library appropriation for books.....	1,500.00
Summer School Normal Courses.....	112.00
Sundry expense.....	433.79
Alumni dinner.....	438.75
Payments on Lord and Hinchman funds (in excess of income)	37.98
 Total expense.....	 \$37,868.60

Special Accounts—Receipts

Art School fees.....	\$ 1,059.75
Teachers' Course, Women's Gymnasium.....	487.50
Jennie Allen Nurse Fund.....	90.00
Jones Loan Fund, loans returned.....	429.89
Scholarship Funds, from investments.....	1,742.20
Scholarship Loan Fund, loans returned.....	53.35
 Total	 \$ 3,862.69

Special Accounts—Payments

Art School	\$ 1,059.75
Teachers' Course, Women's Gymnasium.....	384.35
Jones Loan Fund, loans made.....	30.00
To holders of scholarship orders.....	2,102.88
Scholarship loans	97.50
<hr/>	
Total payments.....	\$ 3,674.48

COLLEGE**INCOME.**

From invested funds.....	\$18,245.65
Term bills.....	44,732.12
Graduate fees.....	565.00
<hr/>	
Total income	\$63,542.77

EXPENSE

Salaries	\$40,324.34
Clerks	209.09
Stationery, printing and postage.....	385.87
Outside representation.....	63.14
Fuel and lights.....	1,818.31
Buildings and grounds, care and repairs.....	3,032.76
Diplomas	183.10
Sundry expense	5.12
Museum	400.00
Herbarium	175.00
Apparatus, Physical Laboratory.....	400.00
Apparatus, Psychology	197.90
Apparatus, Zoölogy	310.50
Apparatus, Anatomy	85.20
Trustee Scholarships	559.50
Avery Scholarships	298.00
Oberlin College Scholarships.....	36.00
<hr/>	
Total expense	\$48,483.83

Special Accounts—Receipts

Chemical Laboratory fees.....	\$ 1,800.86
Botanical " "	249.40
Zoölogical " "	852.26
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.....	\$ 2,902.52

Amount brought forward.....	\$ 2,902.52
Physical Laboratory fees	\$240.25
" " gift	10.00— 250.25
Archæology fees	252.70
" from Art Exhibit.....	193.84
" gifts	18.00— 464.54
Anatomy fees	18.00
Herbarium bal. appropriation.....	122.50
Museum " "	72.53
Scholarship funds from investments.....	1,102.50
	—————
	\$ 4,932.84

Special Accounts—Payments

Chemical Laboratory.....	\$ 1,696.61
Botanical "	36.96
Zoölogical "	712.83
Physical "	326.29
Archæology	194.46
Anatomy	18.00
To holders of scholarship orders.....	997.20
	—————
	\$ 3,982.35

ACADEMY

INCOME

Term bills	\$13,416.70
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EXPENSE

Salaries	\$13,400.00
Clerks	90.00
Stationery, printing and postage.....	390.06
Fuel and lights.....	379.47
Buildings and grounds, care and repairs.....	1,184.00
Advertising	177.50
Sundry expense	63.30
Diplomas	234.15
Apparatus Botanical and Zoölogical Laboratory.....	95.22
Trustee scholarships	491.00
	—————
Total expense	\$16,504.70

Special Accounts—Receipts

Physical Laboratory	\$ 79.00
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Special Accounts—Payments

Physical Laboratory	\$ 94.53
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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

INCOME

From invested funds.....	\$ 9,334.29
Term bills and rent of rooms.....	1,804.75
Diplomas	40.00
Total income	\$11,179.04

EXPENSE

Salaries	\$ 9,033.00
Clerks	62.17
Stationery, printing and postage.....	212.87
Advertising	156.05
Fuel and lights.....	752.96
Buildings and grounds, care and repairs.....	624.31
Reserve for expenses, 1904-1905.....	524.53
Diplomas	5.40
Sundry expense	125.01
Outside Representation	82.53
Total expense.....	\$11,578.83

Special Accounts—Receipts

Slavic Department—

Loan repaid	\$ 10.00
Gifts for current expense.....	1,516.23—\$ 1,526.23

Scholarship Funds—

From investments	\$ 899.63
Gifts	110.74
Loans repaid	390.79—\$ 1,401.16
Student Employment Fund, gifts.....	495.14
	\$ 3,422.53

Special Accounts—Payments

Slavic Department	\$ 1,714.05
To holders of scholarship orders.....	1,053.00
Student Employment Fund.....	645.14

\$ 3,412.19

CONSERVATORY

INCOME

Term bills	\$ 57,736.86
Interest on Reserve Fund.....	2,276.95
Recital tickets	1,343.16
Diplomas	40.00
Rent of Williams house (net).....	135.78
	<hr/>
Total income	\$61,532.75

EXPENSE

Salaries	\$36,243.73
Library	717.80
Stationery, printing and postage.....	1,012.66
Advertising	577.57
Piano and organ tuning and repair.....	1,100.30
Fuel and lights	1,326.04
Clerks	64.10
Insurance	136.90
Janitor and engineers	1,696.72
Supplies and repairs.....	8,629.51
Purchase of instruments.....	2,824.69
Artist recitals	2,680.00
Sundry expense	59.97
Diplomas	107.50
	<hr/>
Total expense	\$57,177.49

Special Accounts—Receipts

Loan Fund, loans returned.....	244.65
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Special Accounts—Payments

Loan Fund, loans made.....	593.00
----------------------------	--------

LIBRARY

INCOME

From invested funds.....	\$ 1,039.56
Dividend G. F. Harvey Company.....	30.00
Term bills	1,335.15
Private examinations	291.00
Registrar's fees	136.75
Books and supplies sold.....	48.71
Gifts for current expense and purchase of books.....	477.00
Transfer from Archæology.....	56.00
Transfer from Teachers' Course in Physical Training.	7.50
Proceeds of Baker lecture.....	90.75
Interest on subscription to Endowment.....	12.00
Trustee appropriation	1,500.00
<hr/>	
Total income	\$ 5,024.42

EXPENSE

Librarian's assistant, clerks.....	\$ 1,240.62
Case Library fee	10.00
Binding books	526.80
Supplies	360.80
Express	1.55
Zoological Laboratory for Wilson Bulletin.....	35.00
Purchase of books	2,909.24
<hr/>	
Total expense	\$ 5,084.01

MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPTS

Finney Memorial Fund, interest.....	\$ 4,080.12
Foltz Tract Fund, interest.....	\$ 22.50
Foltz Tract Fund, sale of tracts.....	4.50— 27.00
Annuity Funds, income.....	6,857.68
Summer School, fees.....	1,665.00
Summer School, special appropriation.....	112.00— 1,777.00
Sundry receipts	1,336.88
Gifts for immediate use.....	2,462.44
Gifts to form new funds or increase old ones.....	19,965.47
 Total receipts	 \$36,506.59

PAYMENTS

Finney Memorial Fund.....	\$ 2,500.00
Foltz Tract Fund.....	27.00
Annuities	10,086.00
Summer School	1,777.00
Warner Hall Organ.....	1,500.00
Loss on sale of lands.....	37.12
Office furniture and supplies (from insurance).....	337.00
To holders of orders on Earl fund.....	117.50
To holders of orders on Buckingham fund.....	10.00
To holders of orders on McCormick fund.....	159.50
To holders of orders on McGregor fund.....	75.00
Sundry payments	339.03
 Total payments	 \$16,965.15

*Summary of the income and expense of the University, College, Academy,
and Theological Seminary*

	Income	Expense	Surplus	Deficit
University	\$ 26,346.90	\$ 37,868.60	.....	\$11,521.70
College	63,542.77	48,483.83	\$15,058.94	.....
Academy	13,416.70	16,504.70	.....	3,088.00
Seminary (Theol.) ..	11,179.04	11,578.83	.....	399.79
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$114,485.41	\$114,435.96	\$15,058.94	\$15,009.49
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus	\$ 49.45		\$ 49.45	

*Summary showing the increase of Funds and Balances in the care of the
Treasurer*

	Receipts	Payments
University, special accounts.....	\$ 3,862.69	\$ 3,674.48
College, special accounts.....	4,932.84	3,982.35
Academy, special accounts.....	79.00	94.53
Theological Seminary, special accounts.....	3,422.53	3,412.19
Conservatory, income and expense.....	61,532.75	57,177.49
Conservatory, special accounts.....	244.65	593.00
Library, income and expense.....	5,024.42	5,084.01
Miscellaneous	36,506.59	16,965.15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$115,605.47	\$90,983.20
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total increase of funds and balances, as is also shown on page 181 of this report..	.....	\$ 24,622.27

Funds and Balances in the care of the Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY

August 31, 1903.

August 31, 1904.

	General Fund (so called)	
\$ 173,406 86	Endowment	\$173,477 86
17,514 89	Alumni Fund.....	17,514 89
24,475 00	E. I. Baldwin Fund.....	24,475 00
10,000 00	Henrietta Bissell Fund.....	10,000 00
31,429 41	James H. Fairchild Professorship..	31,429 41
15,275 00	Walworth Fund.....	15,275 00
38,000 00	Dickinson Fund.....	38,000 00
4,846 10	Clarissa M. Smith Fund.....	4,846 10
16,000 00	Ralph Plumb Fund.....	16,000 00
2,000 00	Truman P. Handy Fund.....	2,000 00
85 06	Shaw Fund.....	85 06
79 14	Latimer Fund.....	79 14
1,505 91	Butler Fund.....	1,505 91
158 45	Whipple Fund.....	158 45
340 25	Perry Fund.....	340 25
40,756 22	Reunion Fund of 1900 (part)	43,172 72
38,000 00	William E. Osborn Fund.....	38,500 00
5,000 00	John Sherman Fund.....	5,000 00
200,000 00	John D. Rockefeller Fund.....	200,000 00
10,000 00	E. A. and C. B. Shedd Fund....	10,000 00
10,000 00	Marcus Lyon Fund.....	10,000 00
5,000 00	Warner Gymnasium Endowment..	5,000 00
	Olney Fund	10,000 00
	Keith Fund.....	1,903 97—\$658,763 76
2,703 17	C. N. Pond Fund.....	2,703 31
7,123 97	Dutton Fund.....	6,964 55
2,944 91	Prunty Fund.....	2,927 43
266 02	Finney Fund.....	259 99
694 30	Davis Fund	645 54
60 34	Ryder Fund.....	54 06
7,935 78	Dascomb Fund.....	7,787 89
443 41	Warner Fund.....	433 36
59,531 82	C. V. Spear Fund.....	58,510 75
1,046 86	Gillett Fund.....	973 97
6,379 55	Ross Fund.....	6,341 63
	Amounts carried forward.....	\$ 87,602 48 \$ 658,763 76

	Amounts brought forward.....	\$ 87,602 48	\$ 658,763 76
4,459 05	Gilchrist Fund.....	4,409 71	
23,296 13	Marx Straus Fund.....	21,844 46	
5,091 80	Mary A. Springer Fund.....	5,165 90	
4,995 83	Collins Fund.....	4,970 64	
2,985 00	Cooper Fund.....	6,469 33	
2,031 67	Williams Fund.....	2,023 09	
1,020 00	Hotchkiss Fund.....	1,005 90	
9,920 00	Firestone Fund.....	9,866 40	
967 56	Edward West Fund.....	971 11	
800 00	McClelland Fund.....	813 50	
	Parker Fund.....	1,000 00	146,142 52
1,000 00	Cowles Memorial Scholarship....	1,000 00	
1,100 00	Dr. A. D. Lord Scholarship....	1,100 00	
1,000 00	Mrs. Elizabeth W. Lord Scholar- ship	1,000 00	
1,045 00	Hinchman Fund.....	1,045 00	4,145 00
5,000 00	Lydia Ann Warner Scholarship..	5,000 00	
1,000 00	F. V. Hayden Scholarship.....	1,000 00	
6,000 00	Avery Fund.....	6,000 00	
1,534 91	Finney Scholarship.....	1,250 00	
1,000 00	Howard Valentine Scholarship....	1,000 00	
1,000 00	Caroline Scholarship.....	1,000 00	
1,000 00	Talcott Scholarship.....	1,000 00	
1,000 00	Metcalf Scholarship.....	1,000 00	
1,000 00	Dodge Scholarship.....	1,000 00	
1,000 00	Dascomb Scholarship	1,000 00	
1,000 00	Bierce Scholarship.....	1,000 00	
1,000 00	Graves Scholarship.....	1,000 00	
750 00	Louis Nelson Churchill Scholar- ship	750 00	
200 00	Ann Lincoln Fund.....	200 00	
179 89	Jones Loan Fund	579 78	
1,250 00	Mary E. Wardle Scholarship....	1,250 00	
6,500 00	Dr. Dudley Allen Fund.....	6,500 00	
1,000 00	Henry N. Castle Scholarship....	1,000 00	
1,020 00	Class of '58 Scholarship.....	1,025 00	
745 50	Class of '69 Scholarship.....	815 50	
1,000 00	Class of '98 Scholarship.....	1,000 00	

Amounts carried forward.....\$ 34,370 28 \$ 809,051 28

	Amounts brought forward.....	\$ 34,370 28	\$ 809,051 28
1,000 00	Jean Woodward Irwin Scholarship	1,000 00	
1,000 00	Howard Gardner Nichols Scholarship	1,000 00	
1,000 00	May Moulton Memorial Fund	1,000 00	
1,000 00	John Manning Barrows Scholarship	1,000 00	
	May Moulton Loan Fund	500 00	
130 00	Trustee Scholarship Fund (part) ..	130 00	
370 65	Scholarship Loan Fund (part)....	326 50—	39,326 78
985 24	Unused income, above scholarships		909 47
79,886 25	C. G. Finney Memorial Fund	81,466 37	
2,778 37	Jennie Allen Nurse Fund	2,868 37	
512 08	Lewis Fund	510 12—	84,844 86
23,183 05	Balance credits, sundry accounts...		23,984 84

COLLEGE

67,959 59	Endowment	67,959 59	
19,634 41	Dascomb Professorship	19,634 41	
50,000 00	Stone Professorship	50,000 00	
55,881 37	Fredrika B. Hull Professorship ..	55,881 37	
30,000 00	Graves Professorship	30,000 00	
30,000 00	Brooks Professorship	30,000 00	
23,748 25	Monroe Professorship	23,748 25	
25,000 00	James F. Clark Professorship	25,000 00	
20,000 00	Perkins Fund	20,000 00	
25,000 00	Avery Professorship	25,000 00	
40,000 00	L. H. Severance Professorship	40,000 00	
12,039 23	Adelia A. Field Johnston Professorship	12,039 23	
6,196 00	Severance Laboratory Fund	6,196 00—	
1 14	G. F. Wright Research Fund	405,458 85	
		1 14	
1,000 00	Jennie M. Williams Scholarship ..	1,000 00	
6,000 00	Ellen M. Whitcomb Scholarship ..	6,000 00	
1,000 00	Flora L. Blackstone Scholarship ..	1,000 00	
500 00	Tracy-Sturges Scholarship	500 00	
	Amounts carried forward.....	\$ 8,500 00	\$1,363,577 22

	Amounts brought forward.....	\$ 8,500 00	\$1,363,577 22
1,500 00	E. A. West Fund.....	1,500 00	
1,000 00	Harvey H. Spelman Scholarship..	1,000 00	
1,000 00	Lucy B. Spelman Scholarship....	1,000 00	
1,000 00	Janet Whitcomb Scholarship.....	1,000 00	
1,000 00	Mrs. F. E. Tracy Scholarship....	1,000 00	
5,000 00	Frank Dickinson Bartlett Scholar- ship	5,000 00	
2,000 00	Andover Scholarships.....	2,000 00	
1,000 00	J. C. Wilder Scholarship.....	1,000 00	
2,500 00	The Comfort Starr Scholarship Fund	2,500 00—	24,500 00
216 80	Unused income, above scholarships		322 10
13 35	Balance credits, sundry accounts..		858 54

ACADEMY

37 97	Balance credits, sundry accounts..	22 44
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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

34,281 88	Endowment	34,281 88
21,371 10	Finney Professorship.....	21,371 10
8,935 84	Morgan Professorship.....	8,935 84
25,000 00	Holbrook Professorship	25,000 00
21,707 00	Michigan Professorship.....	21,707 00
4,750 00	Place Fund.....	4,750 00
3,495 55	Burrell Fund.....	3,495 55
133 39	Hudson Fund.....	133 39
1,000 00	Joshua W. Weston Fund.....	1,000 00— 120,674 76
3,961 78	West Fund.....	3,790 07
5,000 00	Lemuel Brooks Scholarship.....	5,000 00
1,500 00	Jennie M. Rossiter Scholarship....	1,500 00
1,000 00	McCord-Gibson Scholarship.....	1,000 00
1,000 00	John Morgan Scholarship.....	1,000 00
1,000 00	Painesville Scholarship.....	1,000 00
1,000 00	Oberlin First Congregational Church Scholarship.....	1,000 00
1,000 00	Oberlin Second Congregational Church Scholarship.....	1,000 00
1,000 00	Anson G. Phelps Scholarship....	1,000 00
1,000 00	Butler Scholarship.....	1,000 00
	Amounts carried forward.....	\$ 13,500 00 \$1,513,745 13

	Amounts brought forward.....	\$ 13,500 00	\$1,513,745 13
1,000 00	Miami Conference Scholarship.....	1,000 00	.
1,250 00	Tracy Scholarship.....	1,250 00	
1,000 00	Sandusky Scholarship.....	1,000 00	
1,250 00	Leroy H. Cowles Scholarship....	1,250 00	
1,000 00	Charles E. Fowler Scholarship....	1,000 00	
700 00	Emerson Scholarship (part).....	700 00	
291 95	Susan S. Button Fund.....	291 95—	19,991 95
616 69	Unused income, above scholarships.		964 85
469 04	Balance credits, sundry accounts...		655 75

CONSERVATORY

30,419 50	Fenelon B. Rice Professorship....	30,419 50	.
20,734 90	Reserve Fund.....	25,090 16	
.731 60	Loan Fund.....	383 25—	55,892 91

LIBRARY

21 00	Library Fund.....	21 00	
827 00	Class of '85 Fund.....	827 00	
500 00	Cochran Fund.....	500 00	
500 00	Grant Fund.....	500 00	
500 00	Hall Fund.....	500 00	
100 00	Henderson Fund.....	100 00	
11,176 63	Holbrook Fund.....	11,176 63	
500 00	Keep-Clark Fund.....	500 00	
1,000 00	Plumb Fund.....	1,000 00	
5,724 13	E. K. Alden Fund.....	5,724 13	
100 00	Andrews Fund.....	100 00	
2,152 50	Faculty Fund.....	2,152 50—	23,101 26
1,502 48	Balance credits, sundry accounts....		1,442 89

SPECIAL

522 50	Foltz Tract Fund.....	522 50	
\$1,591,694 97	Total funds and balances.....		\$1,616,317 24
	Total increase of funds and balances	\$ 24,622 27	

Liabilities

18,204 33	Deposits and personal accounts...	18,094 47	
\$1,609,899 30			\$1,634,411 71

The foregoing Funds and Balances are invested in the following properties:

Notes and Mortgages distributed as follows:

Cleveland	\$35,152 86
Akron	29,600 00
Oberlin	22,437 30
Columbus	11,400 00
Lorain	36,500 00
Tallmadge	1,000 00
Wellington	800 00
Geneva	800 00
Collinwood	6,000 00
Farm lands in Ohio.....	76,365 00
Total in Ohio.....	\$220,055 16
Topeka	11,759 67
Eureka	600 00
Hutchinson	5,000 00
Wabaunsee	350 00
Farm lands in Kansas.....	22,383 00
Total in Kansas.....	40,092 67
Matthews	10,580 00
Farm lands in Indiana.....	2,975 00
Total in Indiana.....	13,555 00
Grand Rapids	19,600 00
Farm lands in Michigan.....	32,880 00
Total in Michigan.....	52,480 00
Chicago	117,000 00
Duluth	12,600 00
Des Moines	940 00
Davenport	20,000 00
Farm lands in Iowa.....	11,000 00
Total in Iowa.....	31,940 00
Farm lands in Nebraska.....	1,591 00
Timber lands in Mississippi.....	4,901 20
Total notes and mortgages.....	\$494,215 03

Amount brought forward..... \$ 494,215 03

Stocks and Bonds—

\$ 9,000 00	Knickerbocker Ice Co. bonds.....	\$ 8,186 43
20,000 00	United States Coal Co. bonds.....	19,200 00
20,000 00	Cleveland & Eastern Ry. bonds.....	18,000 00
30,000 00	Syracuse Rapid Transit bonds.....	27,000 00
30,000 00	Wheeling Traction Co. bonds.....	30,000 00
12,000 00	Elyria Building Co. bonds.....	12,000 00
20,000 00	Railway Steel Spring Co. stock, pr.....	16,125 00
30,000 00	Northampton Portland Cement Co. bonds	30,000 00
25,000 00	Steel Steamship Co. bonds.....	24,750 00
20,000 00	Western Ohio Ry. Co. bonds.....	15,825 00
10,000 00	Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Eng. Co. bonds	10,000 00
1,000 00	Rio Grande & Western Ry. Co. bonds.	1,000 00
500 00	Northern Pacific Ry. Co. bond.....	365 00
1,000 00	Euciid Heights Realty Co. bond.....	1,000 00
1,000 00	First Nat. Bank Wellington, stock....	1,250 00
25,000 00	Gilchrist Transportation Co. bonds....	23,041 00
25,000 00	Great Lakes & St. Lawrence Trans- portation Co. bonds.....	23,181 50
	Total stocks and bonds.....	260,923 93

Collateral Loans..... 422,150 24

Real Estate—

Ashtabula (city property).....	\$ 1,000 00
Oberlin (city property).....	132,370 98
Cincinnati (city property).....	4,000 00
Cleveland (city property).....	7,600 00
Akron (city property).....	12,000 00
Toledo (city property).....	1,000 00
Elyria (city property).....	136 00
Farm lands in Ohio.....	1,900 00
Total in Ohio.....	160,006 98
Grand Rapids (city property).....	11,849 00
Farm lands in Michigan.....	6,130 00
Total in Michigan.....	17,979 00

Amounts carried forward \$177,985 98 \$1,177,289 20

Amounts brought forward.....	\$177,985 98	\$1,177,289 20
Topeka (city property).....	10,500 00	
Hutchinson (city property).....	1,400 00	
Farm lands in Kansas.....	33,592 70	
Total in Kansas.....	45,492 70	
Fargo (city property).....	4,100 00	
Farm lands in North Dakota.....	425 00	
Total in North Dakota.....	4,525 00	
Chicago (city property).....	10,000 00	
St. Paul (city property).....	1,319 10	
Matthews (city property).....	410 38	
Farm lands in Nebraska.....	945 00	
Farm lands in Florida.....	200 00	
Farm lands in Washington.....	475 00	
Total real estate.....	241,353 16	

Sundries—

Construction acct. Baldwin Cottage (loan)....	11,965 41	
Construction acct. Talcott Hall (loan).....	13,075 46	
Advances to Lord Cottage.....	1,524 86	
Advances to Stewart Hall.....	1,526 00	
Advances to Keep Home.....	1,573 30	
Advances to Museum.....	1,213 85	
Advances to English Theological Course.....	1,204 89	
Advances to Scholarships.....	314 24	
Furnishings Park Hotel.....	5,352 75	
Unexpired insurance	1,190 23	
Time deposits (Savings & Trust Companies) ...	2,000 00	
Bills receivable	23,044 64	
Sundry accounts	98,082 46	
Loan to General Fund	10,950 89	173,018 98
Deposits subject to check and cash.....	42,750 37	
		\$1,634,411 75

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

Notes and Mortgages	\$ 494,215 03
Stocks and Bonds.....	260,923 93
Collateral Loans	422,150 24
Real Estate	241,353 16
Sundries	173,018 98
Cash	42,750 37
	<hr/>
	\$1,634,411 71
Buildings and Equipment (see page 186).....	745,950 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,380,361 71

The following properties in use for College purposes are not entered in the foregoing list of assets, and are not valued on the Treasurer's Books. The values given are reasonable estimates based on their cost and present condition:

Spear Library	\$ 30,000.00
French and Society Halls.....	14,000.00
Peters Hall	75,000.00
Finney Laboratory	9,000.00
Warner Hall	125,000.00
Council Hall	75,000.00
Sturges Hall	10,000.00
Talcott Hall and furniture.....	65,000.00
Baldwin Cottage and furniture.....	40,000.00
Lord Cottage and furniture.....	24,000.00
Stewart Hall	4,000.00
Keep Home	3,000.00
Other houses and College grounds.....	8,000.00
Library	50,000.00
Women's Gymnasium	8,000.00
Physical and Chemical Apparatus	15,000.00
Museum	25,000.00
Botanical Collection	7,500.00
Musical Library	3,000.00
Musical Instruments and Apparatus	36,000.00
Arboretum	2,000.00
Athletic Grounds	2,950.00
Severance Chemical Laboratory	69,500.00
Warner Gymnasium	45,000.00
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	\$745,950.00

Report of the Auditing Committee for the Year ending August 31, 1904.

To the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College:

Your Committee have personally examined all bonds, notes, mortgages, certificates of stock, deeds, and other evidences of property which were on hand at the beginning of the present year, or were received during the year, and also all securities held as collateral for loans.

We find that all are now in the hands of the Treasurer or are fully accounted for, and that all payments of principal endorsed on any of the securities, and all payments for real estate sold, have been properly credited on the books of the College.

Your Committee also employed the services of Mr. A. J. Horn, of Cleveland, an expert public accountant and auditor, who submitted to us the following report:

"The Cash Balance as shown by the Treasurer's cash account on Ledger was verified by actual count of money in office and reconciled bank balances.

"All disbursements appearing on Treasurer's Cash Book were checked with vouchers and other voucher evidence.

"All receipts and disbursements appearing on Treasurer's Cash Book were carefully refooted and extensions examined.

"All entries appearing on Cash Book were found correctly posted as evidenced by the casting of balances in Trial Balance, which was confirmed by re-checking with Ledger.

"All detailed sheets of investments were compared with face of Ledger."

Your Committee desire again to commend the methods employed in the Treasurer's office, and the thoroughness and accuracy with which the accounts are kept.

(Signed) IRVING W. METCALF,
E. J. GOODRICH,
Auditing Committee.

Actions taken at the Meeting of the Trustees, November 16, 1904

There were present: President King, Messrs. Burton, Cochran, Cowles, Ford, Gates, Goodrich, H. H. Johnson, Metcalf, Mills, Shedd, Smith, Starr, Strong, Tenney, and Troup.

The election of trustees resulted as follows:

Hon. Theodore E. Burton, Cleveland, Ohio, re-elected by the alumni, full term.

Mr. P. D. Cravath, New York, N. Y.; Dr. C. J. Ryder, Stamford, Conn.; and Mr. C. B. Shedd, Chicago, Ill., re-elected for the full term.

Mr. Charles W. Williams was appointed as Assistant to the President, for the period of two years, the especial work to be that of increasing the material equipment of the College.

The Trustee members of the various Advisory Committees, whose terms expire January 1, 1905, were re-elected.



